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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

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One Dollar and Fifty Cents Per Year.

No. 6

Knowledge is Power—and the
way to keep up with modern
Knowledge is to read a good
Newspaper.

Our Invitation—Your Opportunity

Berea invites every young man and every young woman in all the Southern Mountains.

Berea has something good for every comer!

And Berea puts an education within your reach.

Read the announcement on page six.

Here is where you will find friends.

You will always be the richer for the good friends you make in Berea.

If you have any questions write to the Secretary, Marshall Vaughn, Berea, Ky., and he will be your first friend.

The Government needs educated men more than it needs fighters.

The Government tells every young man who can possibly do so to continue his education.

The Government will have an officer at Berea. All young men of college rank will be asked to enlist in a special division, to be drilled while continuing their studies, and furnished with arms and uniforms.

Young men not of collegiate rank will be drilled also, but cannot be regularly enlisted, though it is expected they will have arms and uniforms.

This is the straight road to an officers commission, and the straight road to a place in which you can do your best against the Germans.

Berea College will be a camp.

Come on the opening day, Sept. 11th.

The College On the Hill in Kentucky

By Marshall E. Vaughn, Secretary of the College

There is a degree of scholastic sentiment connected with an institution of learning situated on a hill. It stands as a beacon light of civilization, of humanity, of Christian brotherhood. It has been, thru all times, a disseminator of knowledge, a destroyer of ignorance and superstition.

Berea College, in the true spirit of this sentiment, is located on a hill in Madison County, Kentucky, nestling at the foot of the great Cumberland Mountains. The broad expanse of the Blue Grass Region spreads out to the north, and the beautiful panorama of inspiring hills is to be seen toward the south.

Berea is the gateway of the mountain region, thru which thousands of people have passed into the great world in order to take their places in the Parliament of Mankind. It is a great training school where people come to get their equipment for life; many returning to enrich their own localities, some going to supply the needs of foreign places. This college on the hill in Kentucky continues to grow, in spite of

adverse circumstances, high cost of living, and the great destructive World War.

There are reasons for the growth of this beacon light on the hill. These reasons are fundamental and basic. In the first place, Berea stands for the simple life, and has stood for it from the beginning.

When this war came upon us, we did not have to make great concessions in our form of living, because we have practiced thrift and economy from the very first.

When the Government called upon the people in the Nation to conserve food, it simply made a nationwide appeal for the thing which Berea has been preaching and practicing for thirty years. When they said that we must all work or fight, that is but putting in the national program the motto which has hung in our dining room for twenty years, "He that will not work, shall not eat."

When the Nation began to feel the tremendous need of vocational schools to prepare young men and

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Advance of Allies Still Continues

Desperate Rear Guard Actions Made by Enemy Seems Unavailing.

MILES OF GROUND GAINED

Troops Thrown Forward by Foch Continue in Series of Victories—Germans at Places Compelled to Retire Precipitately.

General Foch's master blow of the year has fallen and the Germans are today in precipitate retreat over a 30-mile front between Soissons and Reims.

The great salient, over 20 miles deep, which the Germans drove into the allied front when they lunged southward from the Aisne heights on May 27, has been virtually wiped out.

Soissons, the pivot of the whole German right flank, has been taken by the allies, and French cavalry has reached the Vezilly river west of Reims.

The German retreat threatens to become a rout with a great German force southwest of the Andre salient menaced with annihilation or capture.

Paris, Aug. 5.—Allied advance elements on the Aisne-Marne front have reached the Vezilly river.

(The Vezilly constitutes part of the new line of defense towards which the Germans have been retreating for more than two weeks. The allied forces north of Fere-en-Tardenois were between five and six miles from the Vezilly on Friday.)

The allies have continued their advance over a front of about 20 miles, smashing the German front between Fere-en-Tardenois and Ville-en-Tardenois.

Ville-en-Tardenois, twin nerve center with Fere-en-Tardenois on the flanks of the German salient, has been captured by the French. French troops have penetrated the great German base at Soissons, on the Aisne river.

Germans Thrown Back.

All along the Crise river, south of Soissons, the Germans were thrown back and the allies gained the northern bank.

Bois de Dole, north of the Ourcq river, has been penetrated by the allied troops.

So rapid was the advance along the allied center that the Germans were compelled to retire precipitately.

The allies have advanced nearly three miles north of Bois Meunier (which the Americans captured on Wednesday).

They have reached and taken by storm the village of Coulonges.

On the eastern wing of the salient the encircling movement against Ville-en-Tardenois met with complete success. In this zone the Germans were hurled back between three and four miles from the Dormans-Reims road and at last reports were endeavoring to make a stand on the line of Vezilly and Therry.

AMERICANS GO RIGHT AHEAD

Ludendorff Orders His Soldiers to Hit U. S. Men Hard.

Washington, Aug. 5.—General Pershing's communique contains this:

"The following is a translation of an order from German great headquarters, transmitted by the first army to the Schemettow corps, June 1, 1918:

"In order to hinder the formation of an American army in France, it is important that the American troops engaged along the front be struck as hard as possible. It is intended to use these troops as a nucleus for new formations. (Signed) Ludendorff."

Italians Launch Surprise Attack.

Rome.—The War Office communication issued says: "South of Mago our twenty-ninth assault detachment has wrested from the enemy by surprise attack Hill 173 on Dosso Alto, where on June 15 the enemy, after violent artillery preparation, succeeded in gaining a foothold and maintaining himself at the cost of heavy casualties. Our occupation was promptly consolidated under effective protection of the artillery. Large enemy parties, hidden in caverns, attempted brisk local resistance, but were overcome."

Nature of Fatigue.

Fatigue is the presence in the blood of poisonous by-products of life combustion. While we are awake the poisons accumulate faster than the system can remove them. When we are asleep, when the life combustion is slowed down, the system removes them faster than they accumulate. It is as though ashes accumulate in a stove at such a rate that the fire had to be put out every so often to allow a chance to remove them.

From a recent dispatch it is learned that there are about 6,000 Indians in the American Army. The majority of these are in France, battling side by side with the Yankee troops.

The new draft bill, recommended by Secretary Baker, includes all men from 18 to 45. This bill will be taken up by Congress immediately after the summer recess and is expected to be passed with only slight opposition.

The French, Americans and English continue to force the German forces back. The capture of Soissons, Thollos and Fisme, are causing as rapid a retreat as possible to the Aisne river. It is possible that a stand may not be made even at that point.

An uprising in Ukraine against the German rule has resulted in the assassination of General von Eickhorn, the governor. It is regarded as a protest of the masses of the people against the German rule. It is coming to be seen that the people are to be exploited for the good of Germany with little regard to their own welfare.

The old French empress, Eugenie, now in her ninetieth year, is watching with interest the events happening in France. She was the wife of Napoleon III, who was emperor at the time of the Franco-Prussian war, when Alsace-Lorraine was taken from the French.

The German plan of turning Finland into a monarchy under a German king is not meeting with warm approval by the people. To win their assent, Germany has now promised to use her influence to take the province of Karelia from Russia and add it to Finland.

The American ambassador in Russia, Mr. Francis, is reported to have arrived on the northern shore of Russia, where American troops are collecting. Considerable anxiety has been felt for his safety as he had not been heard from for some time. Mr. Francis is a native of Kentucky.

A suggestion has been made that the problem of Ireland should be turned over to President Wilson for solution. England has shown a great willingness to accept the advice of the United States and its large Irish population, but the President has problems enough for the present.

Reports are in circulation that Turkey has or is about to split from Germany. Thus far, Turkey received but little aid in securing her own ends out of the war, and has been called upon for considerable help, especially in the form of her supply of gold.

American soldiers are sending home by each ship souvenirs of the war. The one that is now most common is a German helmet. If it has a bullet hole in it, the value is much enhanced. Many American homes will be adorned with helmets and they will be passed on to succeeding generations.

The great drive of the Allies goes rapidly forward in the Soissons-Rheims salient. The retreat of the army of the Crown Prince has become something like a hurried flight, thousands of dead and enormous quantities of supplies being left to the pursuing French, Italians and Americans.

It is reported that the British are about to launch an offensive in Picardy. Should this movement develop as successfully as that of the Americans and French, it will compel the withdrawal of the entire German army in the region of Amiens.

From a high authority, it is hinted that in a short time, a great force of agriculturists, Red Cross workers and Y.M.C.A. men will be wanted for service in Siberia and other parts of Russia to aid the Russian people in their struggle for economic freedom.

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SAVING AND SERVING

By economizing in consumption and with the resultant saving purchasing the Government's war securities, the American citizen performs a double duty. The citizen and the Government can not use the same labor and material; if the citizen uses it, the material and the labor can not be used by the Government. If the citizen economizes in consumption, so much material and labor and transportation space is left free for Government uses. And when the saving effected is lent to the Government, more money is thus placed at the disposal of the Government.

The more the people save, the more money, labor, and materials are left for the winning of the war, the greater and more complete the support given to our fighting men.

WHAT WE FIGHT FOR

The high aims of America and her allies are well expressed in President Wilson's greetings to France on Bastille day:

"As France celebrated our Fourth of July, so do we celebrate her Fourteenth, keenly conscious of a comradeship of arms and of purpose, of which we are deeply proud. The sea seems very narrow today. France is so close neighbor to our hearts. The war is being fought to save ourselves from intolerant things, but it is also fought to save mankind. We extend our hands to each other, to the great peoples with whom we are associated; and to the peoples everywhere who love right and prize justice as a thing beyond price, and consecrate ourselves once more to the noble enterprise of peace and justice, realizing the great conceptions that have lifted France and America high among the free peoples of the world. The French flag flies today from the staff of the White House, and America is happy to do honor to that flag."

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A subscriber from Owsley County writes, "I enjoy reading The Citizen so much. It gives the home news in the most interesting way. It is

always a welcome visitor in our home."

Some hot, eh! and according to Mr. Hicks' almanac, the worst is yet to come. Louisville papers are claiming that Monday was the hottest day in seventeen years. The editor has found no one in a proper mood to refute that statement at this writing.

"Law me, I couldn't get along without THE CITIZEN," said a subscriber the other day, and he has been a reader of THE CITIZEN for many years. We invite you to join our family of readers and enjoy the good things which appear in our columns each week.

The home newspaper, in a large measure, reflects the sentiment of the community in which it exists. The fact that THE CITIZEN is considered one of the cleanest papers published anywhere in the country, speaks well for the sentiment existing in our constituency for the better things of life. Are you a booster for your home paper—if not, why not?

KENTUCKY NEWS

At Hopkinsville, five men were injured, one perhaps fatally, when a railway motor car, containing a telephone crew, ran into a coach of bridgemen at a switch in the Illinois yards, on August 2.

The condition of Senator Ollie M. James, of Kentucky, who is at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, is reported unchanged. The Senator is not permitted to receive visitors, except Mrs. James and members of her immediate family. Senator James received word that he was re-elected candidate for the United States Senate by an overwhelming majority.

A coal production of this amount would place Kentucky fourth among the coal producing states of the country. The possibilities of the coal-fields of Kentucky after the war are declared to be almost unlimited. The known supply at present is enough to last at least 600 years, while the extent of the deposits in the Eastern parts of the state is unknown.

While scattering showers have brought some relief in sections, much of the state is in need of rain for growing crops. In certain localities, rains have been plentiful, but the largest area of the state is in need of moisture, according to crop reports coming to this department as of August 1.

Officers in charge of the negro organizations at Camp Zachary Taylor, report that to a man, the negro selects have rallied to their duties and the morale in the negro units is very high. The officers state that their soldiers are continually in the best of spirits, and Song Leader Dawson has met with overwhelming success in organizing mass singing among the negroes.

Facing the probability of 30,000 men of the August draft call ordered to Camp Zachary Taylor arriving before the men now at the camp are transferred elsewhere, high officers are in a quandary to find quarters for the selects. The camp now is crowded with soldiers and officer candidates in training at the Artillery Officers' Train-

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Tell Your Congressman to Vote for Prohibition

College Column

DOES IT PAY TO GET A COLLEGE EDUCATION?

This question has been asked by men and women in all walks of life. Some one ventures to answer that he has seen men attain success without a college education. Some one else will point to some neighbor of his, who, either thru native ability, extraordinary shrewdness, or cunning, has made a fortune with very little schooling, but these instances are in the minority and are without foundation as proof against a college education.

There are three different angles from which an education may be viewed. They are all legitimate and fair, so long as they maintain the proper relation to each other and to humanity.

The first is the money value of an education. What may I expect to realize from my education in a financial way? Will it give myself and family a competence, allow me a liberal sum for contributions to charity, to religion and to the needs of humanity? Will it guarantee a comfortable home in my old age? These questions are legitimate, and that type of education which can give a satisfactory answer to them, at the same time holding its proper relation to life, is one worth considering.

The second angle is the personal satisfaction and contentment of mind that come from knowing things. What can give a man greater enjoyment in this life, whether he be rich or poor, than studying the great artists, reading the lives of great men, watching the revelation of God to man thru nature, thru the development of science, thru the growth of Christianity and thru every avenue of learning that is today shedding light upon the world. The man who possesses the proper kind of an education is one who appreciates the beauties of life, the music and rhythm of poetry, and the relationships of men.

The third and nobler angle of education is that which renders people servants of their fellow men. It is the overflowing education; that type which fills the life of one person so full that it flows out into the life of his associates. It makes a Good Samaritan of him. It gives her the spirit to die as a Red Cross Nurse; and him the will to sacrifice his life trying to save others. It causes men and women to seek to render the greatest good to the greatest number, always leaving the stamp of righteousness upon every community in which they labor.

The type of education that is able to assume the three angles mentioned, is the higher education, a college course. The percentage of people making the most money, deriving the greatest amount of personal satisfaction and rendering the greatest service to their country, is greater among the college people than among all others. Two, three or four years spent in college may bring greater returns to the student than the same period of time spent in any other occupation.

The far-seeing young man or young woman will calculate in terms of a life time, not a few short years. A prominent business man said a few weeks ago that a person must select his goal as soon as he begins his education, if he desires to make the greatest success in life.

The young man who has placed his heart upon completing a college education, can do so, no matter how unfavorable his situation, or adverse his circumstances. Remember that the college education in the long run will guarantee a larger financial return, higher personal satisfaction and a greater power to render service than any other course in life.

FRENCH IN BERE A THIS YEAR

The Secretary has told a great many people, who have made inquiries, that Berea College will give two courses of French this year. You will not find French recorded in the catalog, as it has not been given in the past, because we have not had enough students to demand the work, nor enough teachers to instruct the few who did want it.

This year, in keeping with the spirit of the times and the needs of our soldiers, we will offer French as an elective study to students in the College Department. Do not be misguided by your failure to find French recorded in the Catalog, for it will be a regular study in the college course.

Great Things Born in Silence.

Silence is the element in which great things fashion themselves together; that at length they may emerge, full-formed and majestic, into the daylight of life, which they are thenceforth to rule.—Carlyle.

Academy Column

PARENTAL CARE OF STUDENTS

The Academy Department of Berea College offers every branch of instruction given by the best high schools in our country and has many other advantages. The one I wish to bring to your attention at this time is the care of its students. In discussing this subject, we want it clearly understood it is not our purpose to take young people who have formed evil habits and by our extra care to reform them. If your son or daughter has become incorrigible at home, do not send the child to the Berea Academy. The condition is known to us. Our business is not to reform the bad, but to protect and save the good. To protect and save the good, the first step is to keep out those whose habits do not conform with the habits of those whose parents take the best care of their children. You do not permit your children to associate with "no account" young people of your community; for the same reason we do not permit the "no account" to associate with us. In packing apples for market, you keep out the rotten. Berea Academy has the same demands.

We try to give our Academy students the same care they would receive in the best regulated homes. Every Academy student is assigned to some teacher, who is the advisor for that student in all matters. The student is encouraged to go to his advisor for any advice he would go to the most interested parent for. This advisor is to take the place of the parent. Our girls are guided and protected more carefully than can be done in the home. Ask our students about this. The home community is not able to give the guidance and protection to its girls that we are, because we can remove any undesirable ones from our midst and we can make and carry out such regulations for the conduct of our young people that no community can do. In the Academy, all of our boys and girls are in their own rooms at 7:30 in the evenings. This diminishes chance for mischief and increases time for study. No student may be absent from class, or even tardy, without appearing in the Dean's office to explain the cause and having this absence or tardiness recorded. Many other forms of our care might be mentioned. We claim to care for our students, and we do it. If you want your child cared for, we invite him or her to the Berea Academy.

ENLIST AND GO TO COLLEGE

A plan has been prepared by the War Department to offer to able bodied college students over the age of eighteen an opportunity to enlist in the military forces of the United States and to obtain training in the colleges which will prepare them for the more exacting forms of military service.

The purpose of the plan is to provide for the very important needs of the army for highly trained men as officers, engineers, chemists, doctors and administrators. The importance of the need cannot be too strongly emphasized. The plan is an attempt to mobilize and develop the brain power of the young men of the country for those services which demand special training, and to make that power available in the war and in the peace which will follow. Its object is to prevent the premature enlistment for active service of those men who could, by extending the period of their college training, multiply manifold their value to the country.

If the need arises for the services of these men in the fighting line, the terms of their enlistment are such that they can be called by the President on a day's notice, but it will be the policy of the Government to keep them in training until their draft age is reached.

By this plan, if it can be put into effective execution, the supply of trained men will not be depleted and the work of the Government in prosecuting the war, and in the work which will follow, will be greatly facilitated. Indeed, without some such plan there is grave danger that the number of students in our colleges will be greatly reduced and that the country will greatly suffer, not only during the war, but in the years to come.

In order to make this plan effective, the State Council of Defense as a part of the Nation-wide movement will organize a campaign which will reach every town, every college, and every secondary school, and which will bring home to our young men and their parents the fact that those who are qualified to go to college can serve their country and themselves best by doing so. They will thus become enlisted men in the service of the country, but will be preparing

Normal Column

BEREA NORMAL SCHOOL Its Unusual Advantages

Berea Normal School invites all young men and women above sixteen years of age, who are planning to make the profession of teaching their life work; also such young men and women as plan to take a college or university course, and who, because of limited means, find it necessary to teach for a few years in order to earn sufficient money to complete their education.

The Berea Normal School is one of the schools of the Berea Alliance. It is associated with the Berea Foundation School, Berea Vocational Schools, Berea Academy and Berea College. It offers to its students not only such courses as are listed by Berea Normal School itself, and taught by its own special faculty of sixteen teachers, but under certain conditions, students of the Normal may elect courses in either the Vocational Schools, the Academy or the College.

The Library of nearly 40,000 volumes contains among its books, 1,200 well-chosen volumes on Psychology and Education.

Berea Normal School is one of the schools accredited by the Kentucky University, and so the work done in the Normal School will be accepted by the standard colleges of the middle west for entrance the same as if done in other standard high schools and academies.

Berea Normal School offers to its students the opportunity of practice teaching under supervision in the Training School on its own campus. By arrangement with two school districts, it is possible for its student to observe the work of specially trained teachers in charge of one-teacher rural schools. Students may do their practice teaching in these schools, and so prepare themselves under these unusual opportunities for teaching in the one-teacher school.

Berea Normal continues its arrangement with these district schools at considerable cost, because it is confident that we learn to do by doing. This is in accordance with the plan of the United States Government. We find the Government giving its selected men special training for the special work to which they are assigned. The young man or woman who wishes to teach a district school will receive at Berea that special training that is necessary to fit him to take such a place.

The cost of living at Berea is unusually low.

Our dormitories are kept in excellent condition. The rooms in the dormitories are furnished with all necessary articles. Bedding is supplied, and each Monday morning there is a fresh supply of newly laundered towels, pillow cases and sheets given to each student. The charge for these rooms with all furnishings is from 50c to 60c per week.

Our board is furnished from newly equipped and scientifically managed kitchens at a very low cost to the student.

Students may earn at least one-third of their school expenses by doing labor for the school.

At the present time there is no work which will be of greater service to the country than that of teaching school. For the sake of the years to follow the war, our schools must be kept open, and the teachers must be more efficient than ever before.

Young men and women, if you are patriotic and desire to show your loyalty and patriotism, enlist in the service of the Government as a teacher, and prepare yourself for that work that you may do it in the best way possible. Your preparation can be secured only in a Normal School.

Young men and women desiring to know more about Berea Normal School should write Secretary Vaughn, who will be glad to furnish full information.

Louisville, Ky., August 5, 1918.

Editor of The Citizen,
Dear Sir:—We have several Berea boys here in camp, and of course we are a happy lot, with Prof. Knight, one of our live wire Army Y.M.C.A. workers, to chat with us. I have visited Prof. Knight at his Y. M. C. A., No. 152, several times, and he seems to be enjoying his work fine.

My correct address is:
Sgt. Sol Frazier,
59th Co., 14th Bn., 159 D. B.,
Military Police, Camp Taylor,
Louisville, Ky.

themselves as trained men to take part most effectively in the work of either war or peace.

Very truly yours,
W. D. Cochran.

Vocational Column

There are six doors thru which you may enter Berea College. One of these we call the Vocational Schools. If you enter Berea's great educational house thru the Vocational door, you will find that there are many doors inside this Vocational room, thru which you may enter. In other words, boys and girls who have finished the eighth grade may take a course in Agriculture, in Business, in Home Science, in Carpentry, in Printing, in Telegraphy, in Blacksmithing, or in Nursing. In taking any one of these courses, you are not only getting an education in the old sense of the term, but you are learning to do efficiently and in a scientific manner, some one thing.

The great war has found us as a Nation, vocationally unprepared. We have not had enough men and women who have gained an education that prepares them to do efficiently the work that has to be done during such critical times as we are facing.

The Government has been forced to stop and establish vocational schools to train carpenters, pay teachers high salaries and do without the service of these men while they learn the carpenter's trade. Carpenters are in great demand and receive unusually high wages.

Enough men to do telegraphy work could not be found by our Government, so they have established schools for these men and deferred their service until they could take the training. Berea ran such a school in connection with our Government last year.

People who have had bookkeeping, typewriting and shorthand have been and are greatly in demand. The Government cannot get as many people who have had business training to do the clerical work as is needed. If a young man enters the army having had a business course, he is pulled out of the ranks within three weeks to do office work of some kind, or to become private secretary to some of the officials. Then the great industries are calling urgently for secretaries and clerks. Our graduates are taking responsible positions and receiving splendid salaries.

The agricultural extension department of various states are finding it difficult to secure men who have had an agricultural training and possess the qualifications of leadership to do the demonstration work the Government is having done at this time. The country certainly needs men who can manage farms successfully, in order to have every acre produce its maximum, to earn as much money as possible, and at the same time carry on a system of farming that will not destroy the fertility of the land. The high price of land, farm machinery, and labor, and the great demand for farm products, is forcing us to use more brains in farming. Berea's agricultural graduates are making good.

"Food will win the war." This we have been told many times. The farmers are producing the food, but the women of the country are bearing the great part in the conservation of food stuffs. It is the girls and women who have had training in Home Science, who know how to use the many substitutes we are called upon to use, and conserve the things necessary to win the war. In our Home Science course girls learn how to become successful home makers, not just merely housekeepers.

There are entirely too few blacksmiths in the country. This has been fully demonstrated by the fact that the Government is unable to secure sufficient number of men with this training to carry on their work, and in this they must establish training schools for these men, and then pay high prices for men of such training. We have thought blacksmithing to be a thing any man with a strong arm could do, but this war has shown us that blacksmithing is a science which challenges good brains of our country. It is educational the same as the study of any other subject.

Who can enter a field of larger service than that of becoming a trained nurse? Here, too, we have a shortage, and we see placards most everywhere we go inviting girls to become student nurses, preparatory to rendering efficient service in taking care of the sick and wounded. This is not only a field for large service of ministering to real human needs, but is indeed a very remunerative work, since nurses are paid exceptionally well.

There is a crying need for men to edit and manage county papers. The supply of competent help is entirely inadequate. To help sup-

Foundation Column

THE FOUNDATION SCHOOL IS FUNDAMENTAL

Higher education is important, and everyone should be advised to go higher in his education, but we must all remember that the foundation education is the basis of all higher education. A man can never be a college graduate until he has finished the foundation work. A man can never hold any high position in life where education is a necessary step unless he has taken a course in a school like the Foundation School at Berea.

Remember, boys and girls, that the great majority of people in America never get more than an eighth grade education. It is sad that they have not gone farther in school, but many of them have been able to do great things with no more equipment than the grades.

It is a mistake to say, "Oh, I have waited too long before starting to school, and I will never have a chance to go thru college; therefore, I will stay at home and not take any course in school." If you are planning to be a farmer and have not completed the eighth grade, come to Berea and learn how to keep accounts, how to estimate the cost of feeding hogs and cattle, how to enjoy poetry and history, how to sing hymns at sight, in fact, how to do many things that will make you a happy and valuable citizen in your community.

"But I am too old," you will say. Never too old. Some of the great scholars of the world began to study very hard subjects when they were old men. Men have begun the study of Greek when they were past seventy; others have taken college degrees when they were eighty. In fact, we have had Congressmen and other statesmen who learned to read after they were twenty-one years of age. It is a mistake that a person cannot learn anything after he is grown. Your mind is more mature, your thinking more correct after you have had some experience in life than before.

Then, you will not be alone in the Foundation School, for there will be hundreds of other young men and young women near your age; some will be older, some younger. Our Foundation School has always been a very happy family. Professor Edwards loves his boys and girls, and all of them regret leaving his department even when they graduate.

If you have not finished the eighth grade, there is a place for you in Berea in the Foundation School.ply this demand the Berea School of Printing has a course open to all students above the 7th grade which provides special training in the use of correct English, accurate spelling and division of words. Instruction is also given in up-to-date methods of job printing and newspaper work. Students enrolled in the school are given one hour daily of practical experience in the College printing office, which is splendidly equipped to do all kinds of commercial printing with modern machinery and type.

There ought to be a large number of boys and girls enter each one of these various Vocational courses. In taking any one of these courses you not only get training for special work, but have related subjects in connection with each course, such as English, Mathematics, Economics, Sociology, Penmanship and Spelling, things that give to the students a general knowledge as well as special training in some one line. The time is here when people must know how to do some one thing well; when their education must be that which prepares them to live; when our country is urging the establishment of more Vocational schools, and when more people should enter such schools. Berea has seen the need for people with a Vocational training for a long time, and is again inviting you to enter some one of these courses. The beauty of entering any department of Berea is that you enjoy the pleasures and privileges of each of the other departments. You are connected with a big institution, sharing all of its blessings. Should you decide to enter any Vocational course and desire information concerning same, write to Dean F. O. Clark, or Secretary Vaughn.

CHEERY WORDS FROM TWO BERE A STUDENTS

"Trigonometry occupies a good deal of my already over-crowded time, while European history is a side issue. I am studying hard on wireless and in my sleep I can hear dots and dashes chasing one another in an unending procession. Fifteen minutes a day for absolute freedom would be considered a Godsend. It's

a great life and I'm glad I'm here."

Raymon T. Johnson,
Co. Q, Radio School,
Camp Perry, 7th Reg.
Great Lakes, Ill.

"Give my best regards to all who want to know about me. I like the army fine because I am doing my part for my country."

Dr. J. M. Logsdon,
Infirmary, 2nd Reg.,
159 Depot Brigade,
Camp Taylor, Ky.

THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT for International Peace

The trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace have been at a loss to know how to carry out their duties as trustees of the fund and still preserve an attitude of loyalty and helpfulness to the Government in this time of crisis. Their ordinary activities were made ineffective during the progress of the war and could not be resumed till the restoration of peace.

At the annual meeting on April 19, 1918, Elihu Root made a statement to the effect that the Board took a "clear and definite position in favor of the active and relentless prosecution of the war to final victory. The Trustees adopted resolutions to this effect closing with this sentence: "The Executive Committee of the Carnegie Endowment call upon the lovers of peace to assist in every possible way in the effective prosecution of the war which has peace and not conquest for its aim."

The Board further places at the service of the Government all its publications, its personnel and equipment, so as to be of use in the consideration of questions that may arise in a Peace Conference at the close of the war, or such international business as is incident to the war.

KENTUCKY AND BERE A REUNION IN ABERDEEN, MISSISSIPPI

Through the courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Wishart and other business citizens of Aberdeen, a great picnic was given in honor of the new-comers of this and the surrounding vicinity. It was a perfect day, and more than fifteen hundred people were out. There was a splendid program and a great abundance of good things to eat.

Had you been here today, you would have thought a new Berea had sprung into existence. There were more than a hundred Berea faces present. It was indeed like old times to see them and exchange greetings. They were a happy, sun-burned, hardy looking bunch, mostly from farms near here. A large number of the great crowd which gathered here were Kentuckians. When the band played "My Old Kentucky Home," you should have seen the demonstration. We love our old Kentucky home, but believe me, if we get a few more good Kentuckians down here, it will not seem so "far away" after all.

I was about to forget one of the interesting incidents of the day. A prize was offered for the finest baby on the ground, and this youngster happened to be a Kentuckian. However, this fact was not announced at first, but J. K. Baker, who could not have any Kentucky honors withheld, made his way to the front, and announced that the bouncing baby was a Kentuckian. Then the Kentuckians yelled again. Also the prize for the best pie was awarded to Mrs. O. D. Henderson, one of our Berea neighbors.

This is truly a wonderful country and people from all sections of the country are being attracted by the opportunities which the farming lands offer. Almost in sight of Aberdeen is one of the largest hog ranches in the world, and on the other side of the town is a fine dairy and stock farm. Our winters are short and temperate, and the growing season long, this making stock raising, dairying and farming in general profitable. Four or five crops of alfalfa may be cut here in one season. Corn is now hard enough for bread.

I have gotten off my subject to tell you about the country here. It is needless to say that this was a great day for us, thanks to our friends in Aberdeen, who made it possible. It was further voted that we have these meetings annually. It will be something to be looked forward to for another year and here's hoping that we see more familiar sunburned faces at our next annual picnic.

With best of good wishes to you all, I am ever,

Faithfully yours,
I. H. Long.

City of Restaurants.

More than \$700,000,000 are invested in the restaurant business in New York city, giving employment to approximately half a million persons.

GUNNER DEPEW

Albert N. Depew

EX-GUNNER AND CHIEF PETTY-OFFICER, U. S. NAVY
MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN LEGION OF FRANCE
CAPTAIN GUN TURRET, FRENCH BATTLESHIP CASSARD
WINNER OF THE CROIX DE GUERRE

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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—Albert N. Depew, author of the story, enlists in the United States navy, serving four years and attaining the rank of chief petty officer, first-class gunner.

CHAPTER II.—The great war starts soon after he is honorably discharged from the navy and he sails for France with a determination to enlist.

Besides all this, they were allowed to work at their trades, if they had any. All the carpenters, cobblers, tailors and painters were kept busy, and some of them picked up more change there than they ever did in Germany, they told me. The musicians formed bands and played almost every night at restaurants and theaters in the town. Those who had no trade were allowed to work on the roads, parks, docks and at residences about the town.

Talk about dear old jail! You could not have driven the average prisoner away from there with a 14-inch gun. I used to think about them in Brandenburg, when our boys were rushing the sentries in the hope of being bayoneted out of their misery.

While our cargo was being unloaded I spent most of my time with my grandmother. I had heard still more about the cruelty of the Huns, and made up my mind to get into the service. Murray and Brown had already enlisted in the Foreign Legion, Brown being assigned to the infantry and Murray to the French man-of-war Cassard. But when I spoke of my intention, my grandmother cried so much that I promised her I would not enlist—that time, anyway—and made the return voyage in the Virginian. We were no sooner landed in Boston than back to St. Nazaire we went.

CHAPTER III.

In the Foreign Legion.
This time I was determined to enlist. So, when we landed at St. Nazaire, I drew my pay from the Virginian and, after spending a week with my grandmother, I went out and asked the first gendarme I met where



"I Went Out and Asked the First Gendarme Where to Enlist."

the enlistment station was. I had to argue with him some time before he would even direct me to it. Of course I had no passport and this made him suspicious of me.

The officer in charge of the station was no warmer in his welcome than the gendarme, and this surprised me, because Murray and Brown had no trouble at all in joining. The French, of course, often speak of the Foreign Legion as "the convicts," because so many legionaries are wanted by the police of their respective countries, but a criminal record never had been a bar to service with the legion, and I did not see why it should be now—if they suspected me of having one. I had heard there were not a few Germans in the legion—later on I became acquainted with some—and believe me, no Alsatian ever fought harder against the Huns than these former Deutschlanders did. It occurred to me then that if they thought I was a German, because I had no passport, I might have to prove I had been in trouble with the Kaiser's crew before they would accept me. I do not know what the real trouble was, but I solved the problem by showing them my discharge papers from the American navy. Even then, they were suspicious because they thought I was too young to have been a C. P. O. When they challenged me on this point, I said I would prove it to them by taking an examination.

They examined me very carefully,

in English, although I know enough French to get by on a subject like gunnery. But foreign officers are very proud of their knowledge of English—and most of them can speak it—and I think this one wanted to show off, as you might say. Anyway, I passed my examination without any trouble, was accepted for service in the Foreign Legion and received my commission as gunner, dated Friday, January 1, 1915.

There is no use in my describing the Foreign Legion. It is one of the most famous fighting organizations in the world, and has made a wonderful record during the war. When I joined La Legion, it numbered about 60,000 men. Today it has less than 8,000. They say that since August, 1914, the legion has been wiped out three times, and that there are only a few men still in service who belonged to the original legion. I believe it to be true. In January of this year the French government decided to let the legion die. I was sorry to hear it. The legionnaires were a fine body of men, and wonderful fighters. But the whole civilized world is now fighting the Huns, and Americans do not have to enlist with the French or the Germans any longer.

But one thing about the legion, that I find many people do not know, is that the legionnaires are used for either land or sea service. They are sent wherever they can be used. I do not know whether this was the case before the present war—I think not—but in my time, many of the men were put on ships. Most people, however, have the idea that they are only used in the infantry.

With my commission as gunner, I received orders to go to Brest and join the dreadnaught Cassard. This assignment tickled me, for my pal Murray was aboard, and I had expected trouble in transferring to his ship in case I was assigned elsewhere. We had framed it up to stick together as long as we could. We did, too.

Murray was as glad as I was when I came aboard, and he told me he had heard Brown, our other pal, had been made a sergeant in another regiment of the legion.

We were both surprised at some of the differences between the French navy and ours, but after we got used to it, we thought many of their customs improvements over ours. But we could not get used to it, at first. For instance, on an American ship, when you are pounding your ear in a nice warm hammock and it is time to relieve the watch on deck, like as not you will be awakened gently by a burly garby armed with a fairy wand about the size of a bed slat, whereas in French ships, when they call the watch, you would think you were in a swell hotel and had left word at the desk. It was hard to turn out at first, without the aid of a club, and harder still to break ourselves of the habit of calling our relief in the gay and festive American manner, but, as I say, we got to like it after a while.

Then, too, they do not do any hazing in the French navy, and this surprised us. We had expected to go through the mill just as we did when we joined the American service, but nobody swung a hand at us. On the contrary, . . . garby aboard was kind and decent and extremely courteous, and the fact that we were from the States counted a lot with them. They used to brag about it to the crews of other ships that were not so honored.

But this kindness we might have expected. It is just like Frenchmen in any walk of life. With hardly an exception, I have never met one of this nationality who was not anxious to help you in every way he could; extremely generous, though not reckless with small change, and almost always cheery and there with a smile in any weather. A fellow asked me once why it was that almost the whole world loves the French, and I told him it was because the French love almost the whole world, and show it. And I think that is the reason, too.

About the only way you can describe the Poliss, on land or sea, is that they are gentle. That is, you always think that word when you see one and talk to him—unless you happen to see him within bayonet distance of Fritz.

The French sailors sleep between decks in bunks, instead of hammocks, and as I had not slept in a bunk since my Southerndown days, it was pretty hard on me. So I got hold of some heaving line, which is one-quarter-inch rope, and rigged up a hammock. In my spare time I taught the others how to make them, and pretty soon everybody was doing it.

When I taught the sailors to make hammocks, I figured, of course, that they would use them as we did—that is, sleep in them. They were greatly pleased at first, but after they had

tried the stunt of getting in and staying in, it was another story. A hammock is like some other things—it works while you sleep—and if you are not on to it, you spend most of your sleeping time hitting the floor. Our gun captain thought I had put over a trick hammock on him, but I did not need to; every hammock is a trick hammock.

Also, I taught them the way we make mats out of rope, to use while sleeping on the steel gratings near the entrance to stoke holes. In cold weather this part of the ship is more comfortable than the ordinary sleeping quarters, but without a mat it gets too hot.

American soldiers and sailors get the best food in the world, but while the French navy chow was not fancy, it was clean and hearty, as they say down East. For breakfast we had bread and coffee and sardines; at noon a boiled dinner, mostly beans, which were old friends of mine, and of the well-named navy variety; at four in the afternoon, a pint of vino, and at six, a supper of soup, coffee, bread and beans.

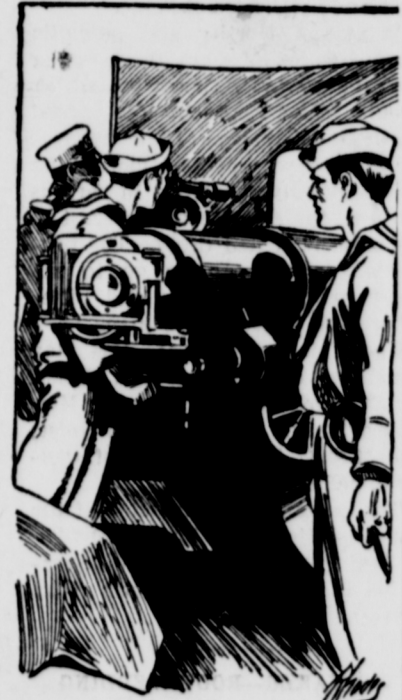
Although the French "seventy-five" is the best gun in the world, their naval guns are not as good as ours, and their gunners are mostly older men. But they will give a youngster a gun rating if he shows the stuff.

Shortly after I went aboard the Cassard, we received instructions to proceed to Spezia, Italy, the large Italian naval base. The voyage was without incident, but when we dropped anchor in Spezia, the Italian port officials quarantined us for fourteen days on account of smallpox. During this period our food was pretty bad; in fact, the meat became rotten. This could hardly have happened on an American ship, because they are provisioned with canned stuff and preserved meats, but the French ships, like the Italian, depend on live stock, fresh vegetables, etc., which they carry on board, and we had expected to get a large supply of such stuff at Spezia. Long before the fourteen days were up we were out of these things, and had to live on anything we could get hold of—mostly hardtack, coffee and cocoa.

We loaded a cargo of airplanes for the Italian aviators at the French flying schools, and started back to Brest. On the way back we had target practice. In fact, at most times on the open sea, it was a regular part of the routine.

It was during one of these practices that the French officers wanted to find out what the Yankee gunner knew about gunnery. At a range of eight

miles, while the ship was making eight knots an hour, with a fourteen-inch gun I scored three d's—that is, three direct hits out of five trials. After that there was no question about it. As a result, I was awarded three bars.



"With a Fourteen-Inch Gun I Scored Three D's."

These bars, which are strips of red braid, are worn on the left sleeve, and signify extra marksmanship. I also received two hundred and fifty francs, or about fifty dollars in American money, and fourteen days' shore leave. All this made me very angry, oh, very much wrought up indeed—not! I saw a merry life for myself on the French rolling wave if they felt that way about gunnery.

I spent most of my leave with my grandmother in St. Nazaire, except for a short trip I made to a star-shell factory. This factory was just about like one I saw later somewhere in America, only in the French works, all the hands were women. Only the guards were men, and they were "blesses" (wounded).

When my leave was up and I said good-by to my grandmother, she managed a smile for me, though I could see that it was pretty stiff work. And without getting soft, or anything like that, I can tell you that smile stayed with me and it did me more good than you would believe, because it gave me something good to think about when I was up against the real thing.

I hope a lot of you people who read this book are women, because I have had it in mind for some time to tell all the women I could a little thing they can do that will help a lot. I am not trying to be fancy about it, and I hope you will take it from me the way I mean it.

When you say good-by to your son or your husband or your sweetheart, work up a smile for him. What you want to do is to give him something he can think about over there, and something he will like to think about. There is so much dirt, and blood, and hunger,

and cold, and all that around you, that you have just got to quit thinking about it, or you will go crazy. And so, when you can think about something nice, you can pretty nearly forget all the rest for a while. The nicest things you can think about are the things you liked back home.

Now, you can take it from me that what your boy will like to remember the best of all is your face with a smile on it. He has got enough hell on his hands without a lot of weeps to remember, if you will excuse the word. But don't forget that the chances are on his side that he gets back to you; the figures prove it. That will help you some. At that, it will be hard work; you will need more like crying, and so will he, maybe. But smile for him. That smile is your bit.

I will back a smile against the weeps in a race to Berlin any time. So I am telling you, and I cannot make it strong enough—send him away with a smile.

(To Be Continued)

EASTERN KENTUCKY NEWS ITEMS

(Continued from Page Eight)

first of September, where she will take a course in Domestic Science. —Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Robinson, of Disputanta, made a short visit in Berea, Monday.—Miss Ella Ely Lake, of Lone Oak, Rockcastle County, was at home from Friday until Monday.—Younger Morris, of Richmond, was in this vicinity last week, buying cattle.—Miss Minnie Lake attended Institute week at Richmond.—W. B. Lake visited J. E. Hammond, Wednesday till Thursday.

Panola

Panola, Aug. 4.—The all-day meeting at Panola was well attended. A fine dinner was served and all enjoyed the day. There was fine singing, led by Clabe Adams, and a number of speeches were made by different parties.—Clabe Adams and his son and daughter, and Mrs. Dr. Land and daughter, all of Oklahoma, are visiting relatives and friends at this place.—Uncle Charles Cox is slowly improving.—The little infant of W. M. French is worse again.—Uncle Jack Walton is very ill with rheumatism at this writing.—Clarence Miller, who came from Hamilton, Ohio, to stay a few days with his mother, received a message on the 3rd, to return to Hamilton at once to answer the call of Uncle Sam.—The citizens of Panola gathered at the church house on the 29th and fenced the church yard.

Bohrtown

Bohrtown, Aug. 5.—Sunday-school is progressing nicely at this place with the Rev. R. L. Ambrose as superintendent.—The many friends of Anderson Lakes are glad to know that he is able to be out again.—Mr. and Mrs. Clay Blevins entertained to dinner Sunday, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. John Blevins, of Dayton, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. James Gilmore and family and Mr. and Mrs. Will Royce and family.—Calvin Hendrix, our efficient school teacher, who was thrown from his horse and received painful injuries, is able to resume his school duties this week.—John Flinchum has returned from Ohio, where he has rented a place for the coming year.—Lawrence Burns, formerly of this place, now of Hamilton, Ohio, was called to Richmond, last Wednesday, to be examined for war service; he spent a few days with his aunt, Mrs. Joe Creekmore, and family.—Mrs. Ollie Jones, of Germantown, Ohio, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Mollie Powell.—Mrs. M. A. Moody delightfully entertained, Sunday afternoon, Mr. and Mrs. Dave Garrett, Mr. and Mrs. Will Rucker, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Gabbard and Mrs. Zack Neely.—Protracted meeting begins the second Sunday in August, at Pilot Knob, conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Cornelius.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Wildie

Wildie, Aug. 6.—Miss Ella Nash, of Berea, is visiting relatives and friends here this week.—Several from here attended the camp meeting at Conway, Sunday.—Three of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Coffey's children have typhoid fever; one of them is about well.—Rev. Culton preached here, Sunday night.—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bullen are visiting in Tennessee.—Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Reynolds are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. John Reynolds, at Lancaster.—Mrs. Henry Catron, of Stanford, was with her mother, Mrs. Sarah Maret, last week, and her sister, Mrs. W. H. Jones.—Sam Coffey, of Disputanta, was hauling a load of lumber down to Wildie last Friday morning, and just as he was coming into Wildie, down a slant, he fell, the wagon running over him, breaking some ribs and mashing him very badly. A doctor was called and he was taken to Mose McNews, the nearest house; he is getting along as well as can be expected.—Raymond Parsons, who has been at Battle Creek Mich., is with home folks.

Cooksburg

Cooksburg, August 4.—Crops in

this part are looking fine.—We are having the best school at Crooked Creek this year, that we have had for many years.—The Moonlight school commences Monday night. There are many aged parents in this part who cannot read. We are all anxious to go and learn.—Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Singleton spent Sunday with Mrs. C. L. Thomas.—Mrs. Mary Singleton and Miss Bertha Somes spent from Friday till Sunday with relatives at Livingston.—Mrs. M. T. Thomas has sold \$20 worth of frying chickens and has plenty left.—If you want to find where vegetables grow, just come to Crooked Creek.—The second Saturday and Sunday are regular church days at Cave Ridge. Everybody invited.

Boone

Boone, Aug. 3.—Next Saturday and Sunday are regular church days at Fair View; we hope a large number will be present.—Mrs. Lucy Beldon was visiting her brother on Brindle Ridge, last Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Wash Grant and children are visiting relatives in Hamilton and Middletown, Ohio, this week.—Several of the boys have been called to the colors recently.—There is a camp meeting going on at Conway, conducted by the Methodists; a number were present Sunday, and dinner was served on the ground.—Mr. and Mrs. Dave Grant, of Berea, were visiting at Lee Wrens, Sunday last.—Hurrah for The Citizen and its many readers!

Conway

Conway, Aug. 6.—The Rev. Mr. Gooch will preach at the Baptist Church, Saturday night and Sunday, at Fair View. We hope a large number will be present.—Mrs. Edna Wood, of Dayton, Ohio, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Sam McClure, this week.—Granville Cox and family are visiting his sister, Mrs. Lura Laswell, at Brush Creek, for a few days.—Mary Poynter, of Boone, is visiting Mrs. James Beldon, at Paris.—We had success with our box supper, Saturday night, making a total of \$23.40, which will be sent to the Baptist Orphans' Home.—Mr. and Mrs. John Henry were visiting her mother, Mrs. Lawson, last week.—Mrs. Talitha Gabbard sprained her ankle last week.

Climax

Climax, Aug. 6.—Miss Emma Rose and John Allen, of Illinois, were quietly married, Saturday evening.—Alfred Hurley, of this place, is seriously ill with pellagra.—Lula Sexton spent Sunday with her friend, Effie Moore. They were accompanied by Dan Gabbard and Nathan Baker.—Mrs. John Begley is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Jones, this week.—The Rev. W. M. Durham will fill his regular appointment at Pleasant Hill, Sunday.—J. A. Sexton and Charlie Baker will leave for Lockland, Ohio, Sunday, on the lookout for work.—Mary and Francis Calvin, from Indiana, were with their father last week.—W. A. Phillips was in Climax, Saturday, on business.—Crops are looking fine now; everybody is rejoicing over such fine crops.—George Thacker is some better, after a bad wreck with his threshing machine.—Effie Moore and her brother, Edd, made a flying trip to Berea, Tuesday. Effie will have some dental work done.—A revival has been holding at Cave Springs for two weeks; everybody from here has been attending.—Mrs. Hardin Moore and Martha Rose attended church at Big Hill, Sunday, and report a fine time.—Hurry up, boys, and go to the front and take a shot at the Kaiser.

CLARK COUNTY

Log Lick

Log Lick, Aug. 4.—Newt Osborn passed thru here last Saturday with two hundred nice lambs, which he bought in Estill County at fourteen cents per pound.—Last Friday, Charley Waters, of Estill County, took a load of water melons to the Mt. Sterling Market, which he sold for about 2 cents per pound; they were the largest melons we have seen in a long time.—July 31, the late Dee Rankin of near here had his sale of what he had left, and everything brought good prices.—Mrs. Lydia Burch is visiting her sister, Mrs. Wash Curtis, of Pine Ridge, a few days of this week.—Last Wednesday, the remains of Miss Kansas Crow, of Silver Creek, were brought to her old home at Lilly's Farm, near here and laid to rest. She was formerly one of our first-class school teachers. The family have our sympathy in their loss.—Ace Kerr, who clerks in Winchester, is on the sick list and has to remain here awhile.—Charley Lowry and Dr. A. T. Neal made a business trip to Winchester, last Friday.—We were glad to read the Stanton Column in The Citizen, last week, as it gave lots of news about people we know.—The weather is

very dry and hot and we are in need of rain at this time.

GARRARD COUNTY

Harmony

Harmony, Aug. 5.—Bryant Ballard is sick at this writing.—Billy Elam, aged 89, died a few days ago.—The Rev. A. C. Baird had the misfortune to lose his nice driving horse.—The Rev. W. M. C. Hutchins, of this place, was up at Dry Ridge, in Grant County, last week, visiting friends and preaching.—Miss Mae Jones was visiting Mrs. W. M. C. Hutchins last Saturday and Sunday.—Herbert Jones, who has been at work in Hamilton, Ohio, was called for military service last week.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Church were called to the bedside of their sick daughter, Mrs. Alta Frederick, at Hamilton, Ohio, but news has just reached here that Mrs. Frederick is convalescing; we hope to see Mr. and Mrs. Church home soon.—It is very dry in this neighborhood and vegetation is doing no good.—T. J. Stigall, our county merchant, bought two hogs from James Church.—Success to The Citizen and its many readers.

LEE COUNTY

Beattyville

Beattyville, August 3.—The oat and hay yield in this county was the best known in years.—Six more new oil wells came in on Big Sink Creek, producing from 60 to 150 barrels each.—T. H. Jones, our County Agent and Farm Demonstrator, has been doing some splendid work over the county for the last month, organizing pig, sheep, and cattle clubs.—J. C. Lucas, of Primrose, was in town Saturday, on business.—Miss Edna Lutes, of Primrose, who is now teaching at Willow, was in town Saturday, shopping.—Last Sunday, quite a storm passed thru the Pine Grove section of country in this county, doing much damage to crops and fencing.—The Teachers' Institute and also the Radcliffe Chautauqua will be held here the second week in August, beginning the 12th.—The Lee County Board of Education met in the County Superintendent's office last Friday and transacted some very important business relating to educational lines.

ESTILL COUNTY

Locust Branch

Locust Branch, Aug. 5.—Corn crops are looking fine in this part.—Mrs. Flossie Land and two daughters and her sister, Hollie, of Oklahoma, were visiting her friends at Locust Branch last week. They were received with a warm welcome.—Several of the old people of this place attended the Sunday-school convention at Panola, August 3.—Mrs. Mollie Bicknell and Mrs. Flossie Land visited Mrs. A. J. Richardson last Thursday.—Clabe Adams, of Oklahoma, is visiting friends and relatives at Richmond and Waco.—E. Richardson and wife, of Panola, have gone to Ohio.—McKinley Coyle, of Berea, visited friends and relatives at this place last week.—Mrs. Line French is no better at this writing.—Clau Oliver of this place dug a well and found good cold water.

WAIT AND WATCH

The President has reduced the price of leather by fixing at 7 to 8 per cent below the prevailing rates, effective August 1. This is accompanied by the promise of officials that shoes will be sold at 50 to 75 cents a pair cheaper. Remember this, and see if the promise comes true.

USE COAL SUBSTITUTES

In those states and communities where timber is a native product, owners of wood lots should arrange, if possible, to have timber cut for fuel. In view of the declaration of the fuel administration that there is a certainty of a shortage of coal, it is safe to assume that wood will sell at a high price next winter. Every person who can do so should help the country and add to its own income by increasing the supply of fuel wood.

THE PRESIDENT ON MOB SPIRIT

"I have called upon the Nation to put its great energy into this war and it has responded—responded with a spirit and genius for action that has thrilled the world. I now call upon it, upon its men and women everywhere, to see to it that its laws are kept inviolate, its fame untarnished. . . .

"I can never accept any man as a champion of liberty, either for ourselves or for the world, who does not reverence and obey the laws of our own beloved land, whose laws we ourselves have made. He has adopted the standards of the enemies of his country, whom he affects to despise."

—President Wilson.

A Well Assorted Stock of New Fall Goods Has Arrived at Our Store

Call early and get first choice

B. E. BELUE CO.

Richmond

Kentucky

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Dean & Stafford REAL ESTATE

Bank & Trust Bldg.

Berea, Ky.

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office. ad.

L. & N. TIME TABLE

Berea, Ky.

(In effect May 11, 1918)

North Bound

No. 32, Leaves 6:53 p.m.

No. 38, Leaves 1:17 p.m.

No. 34, Leaves 3:53 a.m.

South Bound

No. 33, Leaves 12:03 p.m.

No. 37, Leaves 1:04 p.m.

No. 31, Leaves 12:12 a.m.

Note: No. 33, the fast train, will stop for passengers from North of Cincinnati, O., or for South of Knoxville, Tenn.

We Sell hats and sell them right. Mrs. Laura Jones. ad.

E. M. Dunn and niece, of Chicago, Ill., are spending their vacation in Berea.

A. F. Lynch, of Cincinnati, was a business visitor here last Saturday. Mrs. Pearl Jones Sawyer, who has been visiting friends and relatives here for the past month, has returned to Asheville, N. C.

Mrs. Mahon and daughters, Janette and Ruth, and son, Lawrence, of Colhageville, W. Va., are in Berea. Mrs. Mahon will send her children to school here.

Miss Anna Griffith, of Conway, arrived in Berea last week for a visit with her sister, Mrs. Edward Cochran.

Mrs. C. S. Milward and daughter, Frances, Mrs. D. C. Frost, Mrs. Lily and Mrs. K. Snyder, all of Lexington, were visitors in Berea, Saturday.

Chester L. Robertson, who has been working in Harlan, returned home Friday. He has contracted a case of rheumatism, which has disabled him to some extent.

Misses Ethel Buckner and Eleanor Finch, of Cincinnati, are spending their vacation in Berea.

R. C. Miller left Tuesday morning, accompanied by Dr. B. F. Robinson, for Rochester, Minn., to receive treatment at the Mayo Brothers Sanatorium there.

Elmont Burkhardt, of Cincinnati, was in Berea the last of the week. Luther Ambrose left, Monday, for Louisville to enlist in the national service.

Dr. H. C. Jasper, Dr. Dunn and H. B. Cosby were visitors from Richmond last Sunday.

W. R. Metcalf, of Cincinnati, was in Berea Monday.

Miss Bernice Norris spent the week end in Richmond.

Mrs. C. H. Porter and children, Ruth and David, with Miss Mary Porter and Miss Bess Marsh, are spending a month on Indian Fort mountain.

Paul Gilbert, Misses Ethel and Grace Gilbert, Gladys and Vivian Couch and Maude Street, all of Cleveland, Va., are in Berea for the rest of the summer, working for the College. They plan to enter school in September.

Miss Edith Harwood returned home, Saturday, after a pleasant three weeks' visit with friends near Lancaster.

Miss Myrtle Baker spent the week end with friends at Big Hill. Mrs. Nellie Case and her mother-in-law, Mrs. Belle Case, of Boyle County, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Tarlton Combs and other friends and relatives during the week. Nellie Case was formerly Miss Nelly Combs of this place.

George Howard, who has been on a furlough here for several days visiting friends and relatives, returned to Brooklyn, N. Y., Friday morning, and reported for duty on the battleship Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Burt, former Berea students, from Jackson, Mich., are spending their vacation in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dick. Mrs. R. T. McQueen, of Middletown, O., was visiting friends and relatives in town the latter part of last week.

For Rent—One home place on Center.—Eight rooms, electric lights, good cistern and well. For school year—9 months. Furnished or unfurnished. Mrs. Serrilda King, Berea, Ky. ad-6.

Miss Ellen Raymond left Wednesday for a visit with friends at Spring Lake, Mich. From there, she expects to go to Chicago to spend some time with a sister, who is returning to that city from San Francisco.

For Rent: Davis House, at junction of Dixie Highway, Main and Center Sts. Best location for hotel or boarding house in Berea. Modern conveniences, hot and cold water, separate toilets and bath, electric light. Rented, furnished or unfurnished. Rent Very Reasonable. Call phone 126, or address Mrs. N. E. Davis, Berea, Ky. (Ad-5)

The Rev. Howard Hudson and H. C. Christopher left Tuesday for two weeks' extension work in Elliott County.

Miss McDonald, who has been teaching in the Berea Summer school, left for her home in Windsor, Mo., this week.

Miss Lorena Hafer has returned to Berea after a very pleasant and profitable vacation spent at Northfield, Mass.

Chester L. Robertson has been compelled to give up his work in Harlan, and return home on account of an attack of inflammatory rheumatism. His friends hope to see him about soon.

Prof. James R. Robertson is spending the month of August in extension work in North and South Carolina.

Dr. Albert G. Weidler, of the College Department, left Monday for a trip to Erie, Pa., and other points in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Mrs. E. J. Martindale has returned to her home in Oberlin, Ohio, after a three weeks' visit to her daughter, Mrs. J. F. Smith.

Professor C. D. Lewis, Kentucky's most popular institute instructor, returned Saturday from a successful institute at Manchester. He left Sunday noon for Cattsburg, to conduct the institute for Boyd County teachers.

The members of the Kentucky Trio party were given a touch of home life in a supper party on the lawn at the home of Prof. and Mrs. J. F. Smith, on Saturday evening.

Prof. and Mrs. C. N. Shutt left on Wednesday for Canton, Ohio, where they will visit home folks. Prof. Shutt will report for military service on August 20. Mrs. Shutt will make her home in Canton.

C. E. Vogel left on Monday noon, for a month's extension work in Virginia in company with Prof. Marsh.

Misses Irene Moffitt and Kathryn Sanders left last Friday to spend the week end with Miss Virginia Davis, at her home in Lexington. From Lexington, Miss Moffitt will go to her home in Battle Creek, Mich., and Miss Sanders to her home in Leesburg, Ohio.

Dr. Best left on Saturday for Chicago, to attend the National Dental Association meeting in that city. He expects to be gone for about a week.

Miss Zelma Brown spent the week end with her parents at Mt. Vernon.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Hart returned last week from their honeymoon, spent with relatives and friends in Ohio.

Ray St. Clair, who is a Y.M.C.A. secretary in Chattanooga, spent part of last week in Berea.

Mrs. Henry Ritter returned to Berea, last week, to take up her duties as matron of Boone Tavern.

Mrs. Laura Gabbard is spending this week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Porter in Lexington.

Mrs. J. G. Harrison and daughter, Elizabeth Lee, spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Harrison, at Stanton.

Miss Etta Lewis and aunt, Mrs. Mae Hudson, who have been making an extended visit with relatives and friends in Berea, left this week for a visit with friends in the North, before returning to their home in Arizona.

Mrs. J. W. Van Winkle is visiting her son and daughter in Cincinnati.

Mrs. Charles Holder and son, William, spent Sunday with Mrs. Estella Baxter, in Richmond.

Miss Helen Bundy, a College graduate of this year's class, who has been having some additional work in summer school here, left Saturday, for her home in New York.

Prof. M. W. Crawley, a teacher in Bowling Green High School, was visiting Prof. C. D. Lewis a day or two last week. Prof. Crawley is representing the Bowling Green Business College at the various Teachers' Institutes.

The lecture on "The War and Fighting Nations," given in the Chapel on Tuesday evening by Hon. Thos. Wallace, A.M., was of a high order, and deserving of a much larger audience than was present to hear it. Many were deterred from attending, owing to the oppressive heat and the impending storm. The lecturer has travelled extensively in all of the countries involved in the war and speaks with a conviction born of personal knowledge. He carries with him a fine assortment of stereoscopic pictures, which provide a very realistic impression of the places now in the war zone, which Mr. Wallace describes.

MAILING YOURSELF MONEY

Every time you stick a Thrift or War Savings Stamp on your card you are mailing money to yourself to be received later with interest. Cashing in these stamps is going to be better than "getting money from home," for with the money comes the reminder that you contributed to the great victory which then will have been completely won.

READY FOR FOURTH LOAN

The next Liberty Loan will be floated near the close of the harvest season, when farmers have sold their crops, when merchants have collected their long-standing credits, and when the nation is at its most prosperous moment in its history. It is safe to predict that this loan will be more promptly subscribed, and with a larger surplus of subscriptions than any loan ever made in any country, except, perhaps, our own Spanish War Loan, which was oversubscribed 600 per cent. That, however, was a loan of only \$200,000,000.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

All having claims against the estate of W. A. Todd, deceased, please present the same to G. B. Todd, at once.

G. B. Todd, Administrator.

LOST

Outside casing for Ford tire, somewhere between the Pleas Evans farm and Berea. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to The Citizen office. J. W. Bratcher adp-6

FOR SALE

Two houses and lots on Center St., in good repair—one with four large rooms, two porches; the other has five rooms, two porches, and wood shed. City water available. For terms apply to Sallie Mitchell, Brownsville, Ky. (Ad-6)

NEW MILLINERY STORE

Mrs. Eva Walden is opening up a new and up-to-date millinery store in the Kidd building, near the P. O. The building is now being specially arranged and will be ready for business with an up-to-date and attractive line of ladies' and children's hats, by the 20th of this month.

We will be glad to meet our friends, old and new, and have you inspect our goods.

Mrs. Eva Walden ad-6.

FARM FOR SALE

I will offer at private sale, my farm, containing 150 acres, situated 4 miles east of Berea, on Big Hill pike.

This farm is well improved—5 room house, good stock barn, tobacco barn, and tenant house; 45 acres in cultivation this year, divided into seven fields, with running water in each. Two good apple orchards, one peach orchard. Near schools, church and stores. Come and see the growing crops.

Price \$1,000; terms to suit.

D. M. Settle, proprietor, Big Hill, Ky. ad-6.

ROBINSON HOSPITAL NOTES

Dr. B. F. Robinson has gone to the Mayo Brothers Institute at Rochester, Minn., for two weeks rest as well as study.

Benton Fielder has returned to his home in a greatly improved condition.

Prof. Ralph Rigby, while not up yet, is making satisfactory progress. Miss Violet Ogg is improving, which is gratifying to her many friends.

Richard Rose, of Altamont, who was brought in here with an injured back, is making progress but it is, and will be slow.

Herman Singleton, of Hiatt, is here under treatment for rheumatism.

Mrs. Polly Adams, of Welchburg, Ky., will return to her home, probably within a few days, but will continue her treatment there.

Mrs. Chas. Click is a patient here for a few days and is doing well.

Miss Louise C. Lynn, of Stanford, has entered the Training School as a student nurse.

John King, of Cupp, Tenn., has returned to his home after having a bullet removed from his back, which had been there since last March.

The U. S. Government has accepted the offer of the management of the Robinson Hospital, Inc., for its equipment and service in caring for the remedial cases in the boys drafted and rejected on account of minor physical defects which can be overcome through medical or surgical treatment, or both. This offer has been turned over by the U. S. Government to the State authorities for action.

THE KENTUCKY TRIO AT BEREA

Among the many good things which the people of Berea have enjoyed during the past year, none has given more real pleasure than the musical program of the Kentucky Trio, at the College Chapel, last Saturday evening. The people went, expecting something good; they came away insisting that their expectations had been much more than realized. It was a rare musical treat for everyone.

No one of the Trio won the special honors of the evening; they were all artists. This they clearly demonstrated by their choice of numbers and by their technique.

It was a worthy and patriotic motive which brought these young ladies here. It is a motive which should make Kentucky feel proud of such daughters. Their engagement here was one of more than thirty already scheduled in various parts of the state in the interest of the American Red Cross. The proceeds of the concerts go to the chapters in the towns and cities where the concerts are given.

The Trio consists of Miss May Bingham, daughter of Dr. James Bingham, of Pineville, pianist; Miss Emma Smith, of Danville, violinist; and Miss C. Zelma Crosby, of Danville, cellist.

The captain and conductor of the party is Miss Mary DeWitt Snyder, of Lexington, who furnishes the machine in which the patriotic group travels.

WHITAKER-ROOT WEDDING

The announcement of the marriage of Howard W. Whitaker and Miss Eva Root, though not entirely unexpected, was somewhat of a surprise to their many Berea friends, to whom the news came almost a month after the event took place. They were married July 5.

The happy couple are both Bereans, Mr. Whitaker being an old student previous to his past two years as a member of the faculty. His bride was also a Berea student, and one of her finest young ladies. They have a host of friends who congratulate them and wish them prosperity and happiness.

They are located at Harlan for the summer, where Mr. Whitaker is engaged in War Work for the Kentucky Literacy Commission. In September, he will enter the pastorate of the Methodist Church, of which he is now a local minister.

CUT YOUR WEEDS

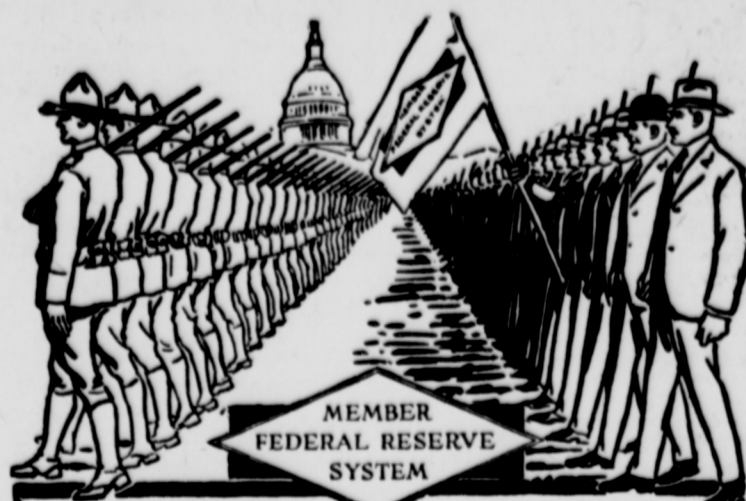
A law recently enacted by the Kentucky Legislature makes it an offense, punishable by fine, to have weeds growing around your premises on the public highway. They are a nuisance and should be destroyed before going to seed.

FOR SALE

Stock of goods consisting of general merchandise. Cause of selling: caught in the draft. For further particulars, see Harry W. Potts, Whites Station.

FOR SALE

7 sows and 40 pigs, from two to four months old. W. M. Garrison, 2 1/2 miles west of Berea. ad-8.



Organization Wins

ORGANIZATION is what wins in war, in business, or in banking. We used to think this bank was ideally organized but how very much better we are situated today as a member of the Federal Reserve Banking System. Membership links us with the strongest and best organized banks throughout the country.

Their organization is our organization; their strength our strength. And your financial security may benefit, in turn, if you are among our depositors.

Berea National Bank

Berea, Kentucky

GET READY FOR

THE BEREA FAIR

Sept. 5, 6, 7, 1918

Our catalogue has been greatly enlarged by adding a splendid list of prizes on Farm and Garden Products and Ladies' and Children's Hand Made Articles. 10% of gate receipt to go to Red Cross.

For Catalogue address

E. T. FISH, Secretary

Berea - - - - - Kentucky

WITH THE CHURCHES

UNITED SERVICE

Of the churches of Berea will be held next Sunday evening at 7:30 in the pavilion back of the Library. The Rev. W. E. Rix will be the preacher and all the singers are invited to come and "sing." Don't miss this service.

Committee.

Union Church

The Sunday-school with classes for all at 9:45. Preaching service at 11 a.m. It is expected that the pastor will have charge of the services next Sunday.

A cordial invitation is extended to all visitors in our city as well as to all citizens to unite with us in these services.

First Baptist Church

Sunday-school at 9:45 a.m. We have carefully graded classes for all ages, with separate class rooms.

Preaching service at 11 a.m.

The B. Y. P. U. service at 6:45. We extend a hearty welcome to all to unite with us in these services.

Rev. E. B. English, Pastor

On the first Sunday in August two years ago the Baptist Sunday-school pledged \$1,000 towards paying for the new church building and undertook to raise \$12.00 every Sunday for this purpose and its own expenses. This pledge was fulfilled the last Sunday in July. Every Sunday for the two years the \$12.00 was raised. Last Sunday, though the obligation of the pledge no longer existed, a collection of \$9.10 was taken.

The pastor, Rev. E. B. English, preached upon "Christian Perfection." He declared that the model which the Bible presents was one of absolute perfection, being no

less than the perfection of God Himself. While it is impossible to attain to such perfection in this life, it should be our constant aim to do so. He cited Scripture to prove that no one lives a sinless life. Although the spiritual life which is begotten in regeneration cannot and does not sin, the carnal nature, in conflict with the spiritual, still leads to sin. Such sin is covered by the Atonement of Christ. God knows no past, present or future, and when He forgives, that forgiveness applies to all sin, future as well as past.

Christian Church

Bible School at 9:45 a.m. Communion service and preaching at 11 a.m.

Rev. W. J. Hudspeth, Pastor

Methodist Church

Bible School at 9:45 a.m. Preaching services at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

The public in general and the new converts in particular are earnestly invited to attend these services.

Rev. Larrabee, Pastor

WITH THE EXTENSION TENT

The work at Cohutta, Ga., where the tent has been stationed this last week, has gone exceedingly well. All the meetings have been well attended and on several occasions the tent has overflowed.

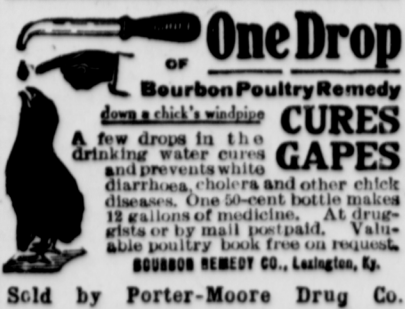
The workers feel that much of their success has been due to the splendid "boosting" done by three former Berea students living in town—Clinton Wheeler, and Clinton and George Kinsey. The latter will return to Berea this Fall, bringing his sister back with him.

From Cohutta the tent has gone to Ringold, Ga., for its last week of work.

F. L. MOORE'S Jewelry Store

FOR
First Class Repairing
AND
Fine Line of Jewelry

MAINT ST. BEREA, KY.



The Citizen

A family Newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)
WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief

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A DECENT VOICE FROM THE GERMAN MADHOUSE

"This is a question of decency, morality and honor," says Maximilian Harden, in discussing in Die Zukunft, the recent statement made by Chancellor von Hertling, concerning Belgium.

"Can a country be regarded as an independent State which is only to be returned to the owners when negotiations with twenty other states have reached a favorable conclusion? Can a country be regarded as independent which, before its return, must undertake to adopt its policy and economy and consequently its entire state life to the will of an enemy power still ruling its soil, which must guarantee that power against British, French and American thirst for revenge, and must even be friends of that power and grant it privileged confidence?"

"International law forbids Germany to retain even one pebble of Belgian streets, and commands Germany to restore Belgium to the conditions before invasion. Is Belgium, as a chancellor, a state secretary, and an ambassador have confessed, an innocent victim of German self-defense? Then, we have to ask its forgiveness and not force conditions upon it. This is a question of decency, morality and honor of a nation."

THE VULNERABLE SPOT IN GERMAN

Those who hope for a break-up in Germany in the near future, thru the medium of the Reichstag, should take note of the fact that that body has adjourned until November 5, after passing the war budget bill, and cannot meet before that date, except on call of the Chancellor, or, in other words, of the Emperor.

If trouble breaks out in Germany, it will not be in the Reichstag. That body is thoroughly cowed. The Kaiser holds power thru the army, and it is in the army that the danger spot is located. The thing that put the Russians out of the war was a refusal by the Russian soldiers to fight any longer. The moment trouble breaks out in the German army, the whole government fabric will shake. There are plenty of would-be rebels in Germany, who are deterred from acting, only by fear of the army. Let the army itself show signs of revolt, and the storm clouds will gather quickly. But the Reichstag is a slender reed to lean upon. It has no real power, and everytime any of its members become obnoxious to the ruling powers, they are drafted for military service.

VOLUNTEERS FOR ARMY UNDER EIGHTEEN YEARS NOT WANTED

The minimum age limit for voluntary enlistment in the United States Army is fixed by Congress as 18 years. There have been so many applications for releases from the Army of boys under this age, who have enlisted, that Adj. Gen. Henry P. McCain has issued the following circular letter:

"The large number of applications received from parents and guardians for the discharge of minors under 18 years of age, inclosing satisfactory evidence that the soldier is under this age, indicates the necessity of more care on the part of recruiting officers in order to avoid unnecessary expense to the Government and annoyance to troops in the field in the subsequent discharge of such men, and to avoid placing a blot for life on the record of a boy whose offense of misstatement of his age arises usually from a patriotic desire to serve his country.

"Hereafter, no applicant under the registration age will be accepted or enlisted until he has proven to the complete satisfaction of the recruiting officer that he has reached the age of 18 years. The proof required will be (a) birth certificate, baptismal record, or school certificate, or, in case (a) is not available, (b) affidavit of parent or of guardian, with legal evidence of guardianship."

A LETTER FROM H. E. TAYLOR

Mr. Taylor's host of friends will be glad to read the following letter which Mr. Herndon has kindly handed to us for publication:

Paris, 12 rue d'Aguesseau.

July 2, 1918.

Mr. J. W. Herndon,
Berea, Ky., U. S. A.

My Dear Friend:

When making my way stealthily back to headquarters by train to-night, creeping along in the darkness — and darkness it was, for train coaches here are not lighted, excepting by a sickly taper in one corner, and that camouflaged with blue glass—I suddenly discovered that I had time to think. My moments of home reflection are always in the wake of a "certain dear soul," somewhere in America, with whom I have ambled arm in arm for twenty years, but, as we consumed about eight hours in traveling less than three hundred kilometers, (a kilometer is 5/8 of a mile), I had a few minutes for continued reflection, and who should pop into my mind but you!

I always use the word "kilometer," as it sounds much farther than a mile and seems to obviate the necessity of apology for slowness of travel, but caution is a good motto for countries at war.—It seems impossible that only three months have passed since I landed on this war-stricken continent, as I have lived the experiences of several life-times during this brief period. I have not become so hardened to suffering, sadness and misfortune, as to yet preclude my occasionally turning aside and weep alone, and I trust I never shall. Some of the scenes are nerve-racking, but such is war.

I am engrossed in the executive end of an enormous piece of 20th century Christian machinery, and while I see many imperfections, just as anyone might in any great organization, still I see so much that is praiseworthy and commendatory in the actual work accomplished, that I feel richly rewarded for the struggle and sacrifice in breaking home ties and giving a year's service to so noble an undertaking. I can't conceive of any organization, religious or otherwise, which would have accomplished what the Y.M.C.A. has in so short a time. Were it not for these encouragements along the way, I should be tempted occasionally to be overwhelmed by the gloom which one instinctively feels and has the right to expect, but which, strangely enough, is kept in the background.

These French are a wonderfully brave people and when they meet us Americans here, who have come to help in their great struggle, their favorite expression is: "Nous sommes amis." (We are friends).

I stood at one of our landing ports a few days ago, as ten thousand of our husky, red-blooded American boys came marching off the old "Seaworthy," which had landed them on schedule time. They were whistling "Over There" and I thought of these lines of Milton:

"Heaven from all men hides the book of fate

All but the page prescribed—their present state."

For a picture came before me, of only a week before, when three train loads of poor suffering maimed humanity, (many for life), were deposited here at a hospital for such help as could be given. I recall particularly a poor fellow with both arms off close to the shoulder, and one leg off below the knee. Of course, my sight is fairly good in both eyes. I therefore see much that is humorous in the extreme, and heard up these funny experiences to tell the poor burdened fellows who need the lighter vein.

We have now over three thousand and secretaries here as ambassadors of good cheer and hard work. Naturally, we get some "lemons," but after all, life is a series of readjustments, and that's our job.

We are being bombed and raided night and day, but that don't scare a Presbyterian.

Wish we had your business judgment over here—we need strong men for this proposition, and, thank God, some big ones are here.

With much love to Mrs. Herndon, the boys and Bettie, I am

Very cordially yours,

Howard E. Taylor.

Personnel Division.

Keep Curb on Speech.

Most of us say a great deal more than we mean. We have a way of exaggerating things just for the sake of the picturesque. There is no reason why we should talk about our own affairs and less reason for talking about our neighbors. It is a mighty safe rule in business, as in life itself, to say only the pleasant things and keep the unpleasant things in the background—or better still, not to recognize them at all.

STANTON NEWS COLUMN

Teachers' Institute is in session this week, with Prof. Smith, of E.K.S.N., of Richmond, as instructor. Prof. Smith gave a very instructive lecture Tuesday, illustrated by lantern slides, of birds, frogs, insects and mushrooms. Everybody ought to be familiar with the names and know something about these every-day objects, but we are not.

The Powell County Sunday-school Convention will be held in Stanton, Thursday of this week, with a very fine program.

Jewett Boone is home for a furlough from training quarters in Indiana and is visiting his sisters and many friends.

Mrs. H. H. Harrison was in Lexington this past week, to have some dental work done. Stanton is greatly in need of a good dentist who will visit our town often. C. P. Hammonds built up a fine trade till he was called into the Army.

A small quantity of oil was struck in the first and second sand on Daddy Clark's place, but they are going deeper. It is the opinion of many that this territory here has never been drilled deep enough and we are glad a thoro test is going to be made. A strong flow of gas was struck in R. C. Hall's place and the machine is now drilling on Romulus Jackson's place.

Fiscal Court met Tuesday at Stanton and the road question was taken up. J. E. Burgher, who took the contract to build a road down Brush Creek, was released from his contract at his request and he was paid \$400 for what he had done and his machinery was purchased by the Fiscal Court. New contracts will be let. Nothing will build up Powell County better and faster than good roads. With good roads, we can get to market, go anywhere over the county with ease, our children can get to school, people can go to church and property will rise in value. It will be easier for everybody to pay their taxes and live better.

A great War Council will be held at Stanton, August 15 and it is desired that everybody in Powell County who is interested in winning this war, be present. H. H. Cherry will be one of the speakers.

There is a sugar famine in Stanton and prospects are not bright for the future, but we are all happy to suffer if only our boys across the waters can have the necessities to keep them in good physical condition; we are told that sugar is one of the greatest essentials to the soldiers, that it relieves suffering and builds up strength. Sugar is good, but to win this war is better.

Joseph Cuff's sister from Virginia, whom he had not seen for 20 years, arrived last week for a visit.

Paul Derthick went to Jackson, Wednesday, where he spoke to the teachers' Institute, urging all the teachers to see that a Sunday-school is carried on as well as a day school in the places where they teach.

HIGH PRODUCTION OF ARMS AND MUNITIONS

The attention of owners of Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps is called to the following: They are financing the war:

On one day in June last, approximately 27,000,000 cartridges of various descriptions were produced in the United States manufacturing plants for the United States Government.

NAVY MEN RESCUE LIGHTHOUSE KEEPER

Secretary Daniels has commended H. E. Allen, chief machinist's mate, and Harry Koppel and William H. Kane, seamen, United States Naval Reserve Forces, for rescuing from drowning Assistant Lighthouse Keeper, Austin Foss, on June 16.

Koppel and Kane saw an overturned boat offshore with a man clinging to it. Fastening themselves together with a heaving line, they waded out to a ledge. A heavy surf was breaking on them, but they swam to another ledge farther out, which was partly under water, but closer to Foss. From this point, they heaved a line to Foss, who had sufficient strength to make it fast. By this means they dragged him to the ledge, on which they had a footing, but the surf was too rough for them to attempt the return trip with Foss.

Help had been summoned in the meantime, and the scout patrol boat Pauline, commanded by Allen, went to the rescue of the three men. The heavy surf made it impossible for the vessel to approach near the ledge, to which the seamen were clinging with the exhausted lighthouse keeper. Allen picked up the keeper's overturned boat, righted it, and sculled to the ledge, rescuing the imperiled men.

UNCLE SAM AS SCHOOLMASTER

By Prof. Jas. R. Robertson

Few of us realize what the Government is doing for the soldiers, in order that the Army may be most efficient.

Taking advantage of a day spent in Knoxville, I used the greater part of it to observe the educational system which is just going into operation. The Government has made a contract with every institution in the U. S. that has a department for technical or mechanical work to place such facilities at the service of the soldiers for a period of at least eight weeks. At these schools are detachments of soldiers, varying in number from 250 to 1000 or more, under command and military discipline.

In the University of Tennessee are 700 of these soldiers busily engaged in electrical work, blacksmithing, automobile practice, and other occupations. Much care is taken to give them as much and as good instruction in the time as possible.

Another feature of the contract is a lecture each week to every soldier on the history of the war. The instructor is allowed to give only ten lectures a week, and each group is limited to fifty men.

At the appointed time, 4:30 p.m., the squad came marching in, under their officer, in military order. The instructor, in this case the head professor of history in the University of Tennessee, began his lecture—with a map he pointed out the geographical features of Europe, and showed the bearing of each upon the war. Following an outline written on the board, he explained in some detail the preparations made by Germany for war. It made a pretty strong showing. Then he told the story of the assassination of the Grand Duke Francis Ferdinand and the opening of the war.

A period was given to questions and free discussion and the soldiers marched out as they came in.

The Government of the U. S. believes that an army is most efficient when it uses its brains. We want an army that will be obedient to commands, but also an army that will know what it is asked to do, and what is the purpose of it all.

The plan that is in operation at the technical schools this summer is but a forerunner of large and comprehensive plans for educational features in our democratic army of the future. It means an entirely different career for the American army of the future.

Moreover, the contact with military life will react upon our institutions of learning, causing them to be more direct and concise in their methods and more strict in holding students to prompt responsibility.

GEN. PERSHING AND GEN. FOCH APPEAL TO THE Y.M.C.A.

Renewed appeals from General Pershing and General Foch, together with the plans of the Government at Washington to have nearly 1,500,000 in France by September, have resulted in a new drive by the National War Work Council of the Y.M.C.A. to recruit approximately 4,000 business and professional men for overseas duty during the summer. New York City has accepted a quota of 1,000 men above the draft age to serve the soldiers abroad in Red Triangle huts and other Y.M.C.A. recruiting organizations over the country are making an effort to enlist the services of 3,000 other men.

"The men most needed, here are the men most needed in France today," says an announcement received here today by C. A. Tevebaugh and D. H. Lyon of the State Young Men's Christian Association. "The Y.M.C.A. is basing its appeal for men on the ground that there is no job in France too small for the biggest man in any American community. The Y.M.C.A. workers in France have had to become a part of the military machine. Gen. Pershing relies upon the Association to keep up the morale of the troops so that with military training they may become the most efficient fighting machines that ever went into active war service.

"First of all, there is a pressing demand for men who are naturally leaders, men who are real men, good mixers, and capable of exerting the proper influence. These leaders generally are assigned as hut secretaries, in which position, they will require a versatility almost inconceivable. They must be above the fighting age, but must be able to undergo as searching a physical examination as does the man admitted to the combat branches of the service. Ambassador Sharp, in a recent appeal for more workers, emphasized the fact that many were breaking under the terrific strain.

"That is the answer to those who regard the Y.M.C.A. as a paradise for pacifists, a refuge for slackers.

SMART PEOPLE BUY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

FROM

OWEN McKEE

THERE IS A REASON

RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

We can use none of them in our service. At least one in eight or ten of our workers in France is in the shell zone. Recent dispatches have told of the gassing of our workers, of their death or serious injury caused by bursting shrapnel. The uniform of the Red Triangle is not for the man who does not want to go to war. It is the uniform that every 'middle-aged' man should aspire to wear. Although it gives him no military rank, it gives him the opportunity for patriotic service and for distinction. Many 'Y' workers in France have already been cited for bravery."

Further fields of usefulness require experts in sports and education and motor mechanics. Hundreds of men with a capacity for leadership in mass athletics are needed. Men who drive their own automobiles are being recruited for the motor transport service in France. Prominent educators are enlisting for the great Khaki College that Gen. Pershing has authorized in conjunction with the training in the concentration camps back of the western front.

The War Personnel Board of the Central Military Department, comprising fifteen middle western states, reached its high mark in recruiting men and women for Y.M.C.A. work in June, when a total of 747 men and women were enrolled. This was considered a typical month in recruiting. Of this number, 495 men and 23 women were assigned to overseas duty. The number enlisted for work in the home camps was 229 men. Illinois and Chicago took the lead in recruiting, with a total of 144 men and women assigned to foreign and domestic duty. Ohio followed with 83 men and women, and Iowa took third place with 73 recruits. Indiana and Kentucky tied for fourth place with 69 recruits from each state. Other states represented in a table of totals for recruiting just received as follows: Colorado, 34; Kansas, 37; Michigan, 41; Minnesota, 64; Missouri, 52; Nebraska, 25; North Dakota, 15; South Dakota, 4; Wisconsin, 34; Canada, 3.

A CALL TO DUTY

From the battle fields in France, there comes an unspoken call that should find an answer in every American's heart. The recent great events in Europe, the successes of American arms on the fields of France should spur every American to greater effort.

Our people at home should not rest on the laurels of our soldiers in France. Every death on the field of honor in the line of duty and for our country's cause should be a call to us for every sacrifice and every exertion to aid the cause for which our soldiers are fighting, for which our soldiers have died.

Increase production, decrease consumption, save, and lend to the Government. Every cent lent to the United States is used to support, strengthen, and aid our soldiers in France.

SAVING AND LENDING

Sir William Goode, of the British Food Ministry, says that from July, 1917, to April, 1918, the United States exported to the allies 80,000,000 bushels of wheat products. Of this, it is asserted that 50,000,000 bushels represented voluntary sacrifices by the American people in their consumption of wheat.

There is a triple economy, a triple aspect to this saving of wheat. It saved wheat for our Army and the armies of our allies; it saved money to the American people, and for the most part this money went for the purchase of Government war securities.

There is another saving still; this sort of sacrifice and economy is helping win the war—shorten the war—with the resultant saving of soldiers' lives.

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from Page One)
ing School and many are sleeping under canvas.

J. H. Leed, of Lexington, was elected president of the Kentucky Holstein Cattle Breeders' Association, at its second annual meeting, held at the experiment station farm. Other officers chosen were: Senator K. W. Newman, Versailles, vice-president, and Joseph Lindsey,

Winchester, secretary-treasurer. About twenty Holstein fanciers from various parts of the state were in attendance at the meeting. Talks were made by J. J. Hooper, K. W. Newman and Joseph Newman.

The Y.M.C.A. has become the center of the negro gatherings at night. These buildings for the negro soldiers, are always filled to their capacity. Schools have been started for the purpose of teaching uneducated negro soldiers. Some who could not read or write when they came to the local camp are now able to write home.

The company Captains report that every negro is anxious to get to France and see active service. They are being developed into good drill Sergeants. They are kept in a separate area of the camp from the white soldiers, but have several white Sergeants at their head.

Plenty of rain this month will produce an enormous corn crop; but unless there is plenty of rain, the corn will be in serious condition, according to the monthly crop report issued the 5th by Commissioner of Agriculture, Mat. S. Cohen. In the far western part of the state, the early corn is damaged by drouth. The large wheat acreage yielded about twelve bushels to the acre, a bushel greater than the average yield of 1917. Considerable threshing remains to be done, with some of the wheat being damaged in the shock. Tobacco is late. The report follows:

On account of the shortage of labor in the mines of the state, Kentucky will this year fall short of its production of 27,000,000 tons last year, according to an estimate made tonight by F. C. Horton, assistant inspector of mines. This shortage in labor, Mr. Horton said, is due to the increased developments and to the selective draft, which has greatly depleted the miners' ranks. Some of the mines which have a capacity of between 1,200 to 1,500 tons daily are only able to produce between 400 and 500 tons in that time. If sufficient labor could be had, Mr. Horton estimates, the production would easily be 35,000,000 tons this year, the increase over last year being made possible by new equipment that has been installed in the mines.

The yield of wheat is not coming quite up to expectations, but the estimate on this as a state average is given at twelve bushels, as compared with eleven bushels per acre last year. This would make a total production for the state, of wheat, at something like 11,196,000 bushels for 1918. In many places, only about one-third of the threshing is done, while in others it is nearly finished. The wheat in the shock is damaged. Early corn in the western part of the state is damaged by drouth. As a state average, the condition of corn is given at 93 per cent, and the state of cultivation is fairly good, and with ample rainfall during August, will make a much better yield.

HOTEL SOLD FOR \$60,000

Crab Orchard Springs Resort
Mrs. J. B. Willis has sold Crab Orchard Springs Hotel to a syndicate said to be composed of Louisville men. The price which Mrs. Willis received for the famous old resort is said to be \$60,000.

The syndicate is said to be composed of a number of experienced hotel men, who propose to make the famous old resort a second French Lick. It is said that close to \$100,000 will be spent in improvements. The water has a nation-wide reputation for its curative properties.

LOANS TO OUR ALLIES

With another credit of \$100,000,000 to Italy and \$9,000,000 more to Belgium the credits advanced by the United States to our allies now totals \$6,380,000,000.

Cultivate Self-Confidence.

Dress and self-confidence go hand in hand. Self-confidence is the motive power that turns the wheels of success. Self-confidence is the knowledge that you can and will do whatever you happen to undertake. If you are deficient in self-confidence, you cannot expect to inspire it in others.

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

TO MEMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL CLUBS GROWING SOYBEANS:

At this time, your soybean crop should be well advanced and your field should be free from weeds. As I mentioned in my last letter, cultivation may be discontinued when the plants begin to bloom, if the crop has been well cared for previous to this time. The use of a horse cultivator after this stage of growth is likely to do some injury to the crop by knocking off blooms. However, if your field is very weedy, it probably will be advisable for you to go over your plot with a hoe.

Although harvest time is still a little way off, we should be considering the proper handling of the crop when it matures.

When grown mainly for seed, soybeans should be allowed to develop fully. The best time to harvest is when most of the leaves have fallen, but before the pods and stalk have become too hard and brittle. This may be anywhere from the middle of August to the middle of September, depending upon the variety and planting date. If allowed to become too dry much of the seed will be shattered out and lost. Soybeans are sometimes cut for seed when the first leaves begin to fall. If cut at this stage practically as much seed is saved as when the plants are allowed to mature more fully and the straw makes better feed than when more mature.

In harvesting soybeans it is the practice either to cut off the plant close to the ground or to pull up the plant roots and all. On large fields soybeans are usually harvested with a binder, self-rake reaper, or a mower. Smaller plantings, such as you have, may be cut with a scythe or pulled by hand. After cutting, the vines should be left in small piles to dry out for a few days. When thoroughly dry the beans may be stacked, put under cover, or threshed directly from the field. Soybeans cannot be satisfactorily threshed unless thoroughly dry, for when slightly damp the pods are tough and much seed remains unthreshed. In my next letter I will tell you how to thresh out your soybeans.

Yours very truly,
Robt. F. Spence, County Agent
P. S.—I am looking forward to a good report and Record Book from every club member, and I know that you will not disappoint me with yours.

FIELDS THAT FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

A field that fights for freedom is one in which every art of the farmer has been used to make it yield a maximum amount of food.

A wheat field that fights for freedom will be one which has received careful preparation, is supplied with a plentiful amount of phosphorus and has been sown with the best seed wheat available. Stubble fields that are to be sown to wheat this fall should be thoroughly disced before plowing and should be plowed before August 10, as wheat will not produce a maximum yield unless the ground is firm and compact.

After the stubble field has been plowed, it should be dragged down promptly to level and pulverize it so as to conserve the moisture. It should then be disc-harrowed, then rolled and finally harrowed. The better the preparation, the greater the yield, and every field must do its best.

Soy bean and cow pea fields must be thoroughly finished by dragging and rolling, or the yield will be disappointing. Every field that grew tobacco this summer should be sown to wheat this fall, as wheat does well following tobacco. A tobacco field that is not sown to wheat will be a slacker field.

Only the best seed wheat should be sown and the rate of seeding should be from 1½ to 2 bushels per acre. The Kentucky Experiment Station has proven that the best variety is the Jersey Fultz. Wheat should not be sown too deep. The right depth is from 1 to 1½ inches.

All seed wheat should be treated with blue stone or formalin to prevent smut, because the wheat field that fights for freedom will harbor no smut.

The field that needs phosphorus, and this means every field in Kentucky except the richest in the Bluegrass region and some river bottom lands, will be given an application of from 200 to 400 pounds of acid phosphate, steamed bone meal or basic slag and the patriotic farmer will order his fertilizer early. Wheat drills should be put

in first-class condition before sowing time and the seeding should be carefully done to prevent skips. Wheat seeding should start on September 23 in Northern Kentucky; October 1 in Central Kentucky and on October 10 in Southern Kentucky. Sown earlier than this, wheat is liable to be infested with Hessian fly.

A field that fights for Freedom will be plowed with the utmost care in the full realization that every inch of soil will be called on to fight for a righteous cause. No clods will be permitted in that field, for clods are allies of the Kaiser, but the field will be pulverized and compact to a firm, smooth seed-bed. The seed wheat will be treated with formalin or blue stone to exterminate smut, a plentiful supply of phosphate fertilizer will be added to the soil, the wheat drill will be in perfect condition and operated with care, so that there will be an even flow of wheat and no skipped places, and, when the labor in that field is completed, the farmer will consign it to his Maker's care, to be kissed by the gentle sunshine, and watered by the life-giving rain, and will go on his way, rejoicing that he has dedicated to his country's cause, a field that will fight for Freedom.

CORN IN SILO SAVES \$37 AN ACRE ON A 50-BUSHEL CROP

That is Value of Stover Left in Field in Many Sections

Even if Stover is Saved and Fed, The Loss in Dry Matter is 25 to 45 Per Cent—Loss in Silo Very Slight

At least 37 per cent of the digestible material of the corn plant is left in the stover when the ears only are used. When corn is ensiled, this 37 per cent goes into the silo with the 63 per cent in the ear. The importance of this saving will be more apparent when given a money value. With a yield of 50 bushels an acre, the value of grain is \$75, at \$1.50 a bushel. Since the stover contains more than one-third of the food nutrients, it is worth at least ¼ as much as the grain, or \$37.50. How many farmers will willingly leave in the field \$37.50 an acre? Yet this is done in sections of the country where the corn is husked and the stover left in the field.

How Corn in Shock Loses But suppose the dry stover is fed as roughage. Even then it is not saved as completely as in silage. When, under ordinary farm conditions, corn is cured in the shock, the loss of dry matter is approximately 25 per cent and may be as high as 45 per cent. These losses are due to the breaking off of leaves by the wind and in handling, and to destructive fermentations. The loss of dry matter in the silo is very slight when the silo is tight and the silage well packed at the time of filling. As silage, the cornstalk is consumed, but as stover, unless it is shredded, only the leaves are eaten, and even then, a great part of the stalk is discarded. Some feeding experiments show that even in shredded stover, the portion discarded is as high as 31 per cent. This is in addition to the loss of dry matter during the curing process.

Make Silage of Immature Crop Too frequently an unfavorable season like that of last year results in the loss of the whole corn plant or in immature, soft corn that is of little value. By far the best method to utilize corn which is immature at harvesting time is to put it into the silo. Even frost-killed corn will make satisfactory silage if harvested at once. If it becomes dry, it may be saved by adding water during the filling process.

The making of as much silage as can be used will do much to conserve the feed supply. Have you planned to fill that silo?

THE DOCTRINE OF ELECTION

The judge stopped to have a word with the colored man-of-all-work, and asked if he went to church.

"Yessuh, Ah goes to church every Sunday," he said.

"Are you a member?"

"Yessuh."

"What church?"

"Presbyteryn."

"Do you believe in the doctrine of election?"

"Yessuh."

"Do you believe I am elected to be saved?"

"Law, Judge, Ah didn't even know you was a candidate."

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid improvement.

3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their courses of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. For twenty-five years the board has remained the same in Berea, but the unusual situation in which the whole country finds itself now makes it impossible for us to live on the same money as we have in the past.

This adds \$6.00 to the former expenses of the girls and \$15.00 to the expenses of the boys, but still leaves the cost half that at other schools and "cheaper than staying at home."

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

FALL TERM			
Expenses for Boys			
VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	7.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	12.25	12.25	12.25
Amount due Sept. 11, 1918..	24.25	25.25	26.25
Board, 7 weeks, due Oct. 30..	12.25	12.25	12.25
Total for Term	\$36.50	\$37.50	\$38.50

Expenses for Girls			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	7.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	10.50	10.50	10.50
Amount due Sept. 11, 1918..	22.50	23.50	24.50
Board, 7 weeks, due Oct. 30..	10.50	10.50	10.50
Total for Term	\$33.00	\$34.00	\$35.00

* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business			
	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each..	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

All students do some work with their hands from six to sixteen hours a week as janitors or in the farm, carpenter shop, printing office, laundry, boarding hall, office, etc., and receive pay which reduces their expenses.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

If it is impossible for any young man or young woman to be in school the full year, by all means they should enter for a course during the winter and spring terms.

The public schools will close about Christmas and the teachers and advanced pupils should not be idle through the long winter months but should be studying in Berea where the best education can be gotten for least money.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost.
Wards for Men and for Women, Sun-parlor.
Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye Treatment, Nose and Ear, General Practice

Come in and visit an establishment, which is a friend in need, and in reach of all the people.

Robert H. Cowley, M.D., Physician
Mrs. Anna Powell Hackett, Superintendent

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Dizney, Director of Home Science

HOW THE CANNERS SAVE SUGAR IN THE FACTORIES

Since the Government has limited the amount of sugar which the housewife may use for canning to twenty-five pounds per family, it behooves us to make it go as far as possible. The canners have worked out a table for saving sugar in their canneries which the housewife may use to advantage. Many fruits should be blanched for the purpose of saving sugar. Plums, grapes, berries and cherries being the only exceptions.

Strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, loganberries, and cherries require a syrup made of two and a half pounds of sugar, to three quarts of water. The fruit must be well washed, packed in the jars, covered with the boiling syrup, and steamed in the washboiler for twenty minutes. If the jars have been used for other purposes they should be sterilized by boiling them five minutes after they have been thoroughly washed.

Blueberries and huckleberries require a syrup made of two pounds and a half of sugar to four quarts of water, they must be steamed in the washboiler or canner for twenty minutes.

Cultivated grapes require a syrup made of one pound and nine ounces of sugar to three quarts of water. Wild grapes require more sweetening, hence the syrup must be made of two and a half pounds of sugar, to three quarts of water. Plums, both wild and cultivated, call for two pounds and a half of sugar, to four quarts of water. Both grapes and plums should be sterilized in the boiler for twenty minutes.

Currants and gooseberries should be blanched for one minute, that is,

after they have been washed they should have boiling water poured over them, be cooked for one minute, and then plunged into cold water, before being packed in the jars. This process sets the color, carries off the excess acid, and lessens the amount of sugar required for sweetening. Two pounds and a half of sugar, to four quarts of water will sweeten them sufficiently.

Peaches, pears, apples, and quinces should be blanched in boiling water for two minutes and then plunged into cold water. Four or five tablespoons of salt should be added to the cold water used for the apples to set the color. The peaches, in the majority of instances, may be skinned. Apples, pears and quinces require one pound nine ounces of sugar to three quarts of water, peaches two pounds and a half of sugar, to four quarts of water. Quinces, apples and pears should be sterilized twenty-five minutes, and peaches twenty.

The fruit should be blanched, cold dipped and packed into jars immediately. The boiling hot syrup must then be poured over it, the top set in position, the jar placed in the boiler, which is already partially filled with boiling water. New rubbers should be used in every instance. If screw top jars are used the jar lid should be screwed down as tightly as possible while the rubber is hot, just after it is taken out of the boiler, and the top should never be disturbed again. If glass topped jars are used for canning the lids should be tested three or four days, by lifting the jar, by the top; if it comes off, the jar will not keep, but if it remains firmly in position, it will keep indefinitely. Jars and cans should be thoroughly cleaned before using. Cut this out and place it in your scrap book.

WORLD NEWS

(Continued from Page One)

A definite understanding has at last been reached between Japan, the United States and other allies, in regard to military intervention in Russia. Troops will be sent to Vladivostok at once by the United States and Japan. The Chinese government will also send soldiers. The immediate object of this move is to protect the city and the huge quantity of Allied war supplies and to aid the Czechoslovaks in their struggle against the German aggression.

In an article in the current number of "World's Work," Ralph W. Page lays bare the German plot to launch an economic war, in order to control the trade of the world as soon as the present struggle is ended. Plans for this economic conquest are made in the same cold-blooded manner as those for the great military struggle.

The announcement is made by the Council of Evangelical Denominations in the United States and Canada, that a great thirty-day drive for teacher-training classes in all the Sunday-schools of the two great nations, will be launched on September 15. The object of this movement is to insure a training class, a mid-week teachers' meeting, a monthly teachers' conference and a definite literature in every Sunday-school and a class for training Christian workers in every community.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.
Hay—No. 1 timothy \$27.50, No. 2 \$25.50, No. 3 \$23.50, No. 4 \$21.50, No. 5 \$19.50, No. 6 \$17.50, No. 7 \$15.50, No. 8 \$13.50, No. 9 \$11.50, No. 10 \$9.50, No. 11 \$7.50, No. 12 \$5.50, No. 13 \$3.50, No. 14 \$1.50.
New Oats—No. 2 white 72c, standard white 71c, No. 1 70c, No. 2 mixed 68c, No. 3 mixed 67c.
Corn—No. 2 white \$1.95, No. 3 white \$1.90, No. 4 white \$1.85, No. 5 white \$1.80, No. 6 white \$1.75, No. 7 white \$1.70, No. 8 white \$1.65, No. 9 white \$1.60, No. 10 white \$1.55, No. 11 white \$1.50, No. 12 white \$1.45, No. 13 white \$1.40, No. 14 white \$1.35, No. 15 white \$1.30, No. 16 white \$1.25, No. 17 white \$1.20, No. 18 white \$1.15, No. 19 white \$1.10, No. 20 white \$1.05, No. 21 white \$1.00, No. 22 white \$0.95, No. 23 white \$0.90, No. 24 white \$0.85, No. 25 white \$0.80, No. 26 white \$0.75, No. 27 white \$0.70, No. 28 white \$0.65, No. 29 white \$0.60, No. 30 white \$0.55, No. 31 white \$0.50, No. 32 white \$0.45, No. 33 white \$0.40, No. 34 white \$0.35, No. 35 white \$0.30, No. 36 white \$0.25, No. 37 white \$0.20, No. 38 white \$0.15, No. 39 white \$0.10, No. 40 white \$0.05.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 46½c, centralized creamery extras 45c, firsts 42.
Eggs—Prime firsts 37½c, firsts 36½c, ordinary firsts 33½c.
Live Poultry—Broilers, 1½ lb and over, 30c; under 1½ lb, 30c, fowls, 4 lbs and over, 26c; under 4 lbs, 26c; roosters, 19c lb.

Live Stock.
Cattle—Shippers \$13@15.50, butcher steers, extra \$14.50@15.50, good to choice \$12.50@14.25, common to fair \$7.50@12; heifers, extra \$11.50@12.50, good to choice \$10@11, common to fair \$7@9.75; cows, extra \$9.75@11.25, good to choice \$8.50@9.50, common to fair \$6.25@8; canners \$5.50@6.25; calves—Extra \$16, fair to good \$13@15.75, common and large \$7@11.
Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$19.60, good to choice packers and butchers \$19.60, medium 160 to 190 lbs \$19.85, stags \$11@15, common to choice heavy fat sows \$13@17.25, light shippers \$19.85, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$15@19.85.
Sheep—Extra \$11.50@12, good to choice \$10.50@11.50, common to fair \$9@9.75.

THE COLLEGE ON THE HILL IN KENTUCKY

(Continued from Page One)

women thruout the length and breadth of our land to become experts in the necessary industries of life, the call went out from Washington for young men and women to go into the many vocational schools of our country, and an appeal was made to educators to establish other vocational schools, that the great industrial and professional needs of our country might be met. Berea did not have to reconstruct in order to meet the new call, for Berea has been advocating industrial education, vocational training and trade schools for twenty-five years. It has not been necessary for Berea to add one department because of the demands of the times, but we have simply readjusted and rearranged courses in the departments, that we have been maintaining for years, in order to meet the peculiar needs growing out of this war. Truly, Berea can be called the beacon light on the hill, the hope of America, the gateway of the mountain region, and the training station for immediate life.

This edition of The Citizen is for the purpose of introducing you, my dear reader, to the different departments of Berea and their separate and combined advantages. Each department is a school unto itself, but each student gets far more than his department is able to give him; he is given the advantages of the alliance of schools, which is a liberal education within itself.

Please do not destroy this paper, but read all the information which it contains about Berea, and then give it to a friend, as it may become a means of opening to him a brighter and bigger life.

GENTLE REPROOF

In "The End of the Chapter," by Shane Leslie, are some amusing stories. One in regard to school life at Eton concerns one of the masters there who found a button in the chapel collection. He read out the result of the offertory in terms of pounds, shillings, and pence, "and one trouser button!" proceeding immediately with the text of the sermon, "Render your hearts and not your garments."

WHERE EDUCATION SHOULD FOCUS

The moral element is the main thing in education. Of what real use can culture be which is as cold as an iceberg and as mathematical as the multiplication table? Moral education is not an aspect of education, but the integrating center of the whole.—Biblical Recorder.

"And Bells on Their Tocs." An Englishman on first coming to New York remarked: "How clean they keep their streets, and their little children wear rings!"—World Outlook.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By Rev. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1918, by Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR AUGUST 18

SOME ACTIVITIES OF THE PRIMITIVE CHURCH.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 2:42-47; 4:32-35; 6:1-4.
GOLDEN TEXT—Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise: be thankful unto him and bless his name.—Psalms 100:4.
DEVOTIONAL READING—Psalms 122:1-9.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Mark 11:15-17; Acts 10:33; 1 Corinthians 3:9; 12:4-29; Ephesians 4:1-5.

I. The Church Worshiping (Acts 2:42-47).

As the result of Peter's preaching at Pentecost about three thousand persons confessed Christ in baptism. That their conversion was genuine is evidenced by what they did:

1. "Continued steadfastly in the apostles' doctrine" (v. 42).
Continuance and steadfastness are infallible proofs of the genuineness of one's conversion. They not only were steadfast, but they kept themselves in the school of Christ—came regularly to the meetings to be instructed by the apostles. Christians cannot grow unless they feed upon God's word. Trashy novels and story papers will not make Christians grow. The "sincere milk of the word" is essential to growth (1 Peter 2:2).

2. Kept themselves in the fellowship of the apostles (v. 42).

This doubtless means that they attached themselves to the church and sought the friendship of Christian people. Christian growth is helped by association with Christian people, not by withdrawal. One who expects sanctification in seclusion will be doomed to disappointment.

3. They went regularly to the communion table (v. 42).

In the "breaking of bread" they symbolically fed upon Christ. True worshippers will not neglect this means of grace.

4. They went regularly to the prayer meeting (v. 42).

Prayer is the very breath of soul growth. It is as necessary to spiritual life as breathing is to physical life. The result of such life was:

(1) Wholesome fear (v. 43). (2) A powerful ministry (v. 43). Many wonders and signs were done by the apostles. (3) Mutual ministry (v. 44-45). Those who give themselves to Christ are large-hearted and generous, giving of their substance to help the poor and needy. (4) A constant worship (v. 46). (5) Unity and gladness (v. 46). (6) Gracious influence among the people (v. 47). (7) A perpetual growth (v. 47). Where such genuineness is manifest there will be growth. The Lord added to the church daily—there was a continuous revival.

II. The Church Witnessing (Acts 4:31-35).

Note the characteristics of a witnessing church:

1. A praying church (v. 31).
For every want and every need they betook themselves to God in prayer.
2. A spirit-filled church (v. 31).
When they prayed the place was shaken wherein they were gathered together. They were all filled with the holy spirit. The spirit is given in answer to prayer (Luke 11:13).

3. A testifying church (v. 31).
The ministers had boldness in testimony.

4. A united church (v. 32).
They were of one heart and one soul, united in the one body to the one head by the holy spirit.

5. A charitable and generous church (v. 32).
They held nothing back from those who had need.

6. Its membership possessed unblemished characters; great grace was upon them all.

III. The Church Overcoming Difficulties (Acts 6:1-4).

Out of the beautiful fellowship of this early church grew a peculiar difficulty. Among the Grecian Jews there came a feeling that partiality had been shown in the distribution of funds. The difficulty was recognized at once and properly dealt with. The apostles refused to allow this to divert their ministry, so they proceeded with the initial organization in the church, the appointment of deacons. We have here set forth the qualifications of those who are to look after the business end of the church.

1. Good report (v. 3).

It is highly important that even the business affairs of the church should be in the hands of honest men. The church cannot afford to appoint men of doubtful reputation to do such work.

2. Full of the holy spirit (v. 3).

The temporalities of the church should only be entrusted to spirit-filled men.

3. Full of wisdom (v. 3).

The highest wisdom is required in the handling of the business side of church life, and this should be done by men other than ministers. Ministers should give themselves to prayer and preaching.

Bible and Education.

Men cannot be well educated without the Bible. It ought, therefore, to hold the chief place of learning throughout Christendom; and I do not know of a higher service that can be rendered to this republic than the bringing about of this desirable result.

—E. Nott.

The Open Door

By REV. W. W. KETCHUM
Director of Practical Work Course,
Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT—I am the door: by me if any man enter in, he shall be saved, and shall go in and out, and find pasture.—John 10:9.

Christ in this text speaks of himself as the door. This is a homely metaphor. It lacks the beauty of those Old Testament symbols in which Christ is presented to us as the rose of Sharon, the lily of the valley, and the bright and morning star; but we do know



considerable about doors. Christ in this text represents himself as the open door. The words with which he points this into the picture are, "If any man enter in," "go in," and "go out."

Now there must be some very plain and fundamental lessons Christ would teach us by this homely and commonplace portrayal of himself. One of these is the simple one that the Lord Jesus Christ is the open door into salvation.

"How elemental," you say; yes, but how essential it is that we know this, for many mistake other doors for the door. They think salvation is either through the church, or baptism, or good works, or something else, when the truth is salvation is through Christ. How plain and direct are the Scriptures concerning this, as for example, Romans 6:23, "the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord," or Acts 4:12, "Neither is there salvation in any other: for there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved."

Next to knowing that Jesus Christ is the only open door into salvation is the need of knowing that he is the open door for all. He himself makes this clear when he says "by me if any man enter in he shall be saved." "Any man" includes every man, and excludes no man. Jesus Christ, the open door into salvation, swings wide open for every one to enter in. This also is clearly taught in the Scriptures. Our Lord himself bids all men to come to him and the all-inclusive word of the Gospel is "whosoever." In this connection it is usually coupled with another important word that we do well to ponder, and that is the word "will;" "whosoever will," we read, "may come;" and again "whosoever will, let him take of the water of life freely." So we see that while Jesus Christ is the open door for all, the question of entering that door depends upon the wills of those for whom the door swings wide open. Jesus never coerces anyone into entering through him, the open door, into salvation; he invites, entreats and constrains all to enter, but never compels anyone to enter. This puts the question of entering the open door squarely before each person. Christ is the open door for all into salvation, but whether one enters or not is a matter of his own will. This is why Jesus said to men in his day to whom he appealed: "Ye will not come unto me that ye might have life." What a solemnizing truth it is, that our salvation depends upon our willingness to accept the offer of salvation fully purchased by Christ and freely offered to the world in him. In other plain words, that we may be saved, or not, as we choose. If we enter through Christ, the open door, we shall be saved; if we choose not to enter, we shall be lost. It is not enough, you see, to know that Christ is the only open door into salvation and the open door for all. If he is to be our Savior, he must, as the open door, be made use of, otherwise how can he avail us?

We should also note that Christ is the open door into service for those who have entered. Of such he says they "shall go in and out and find pasture." Sustenance for the Christian is found not only in the study of the Bible, and other means of grace, but as well, we see from our text, in Christian service.

Christ does not intend that those who are saved shall rest in ease; rather he means that they shall serve and in service find strength. Of himself he said "my meat is to do the will of him that sent me." This word was in response to his disciples who returning from Sychar whither they had gone to buy meat, prayed him, saying, "master eat." To this he had replied, "I have meat to eat that ye know not of." They thought someone must have brought him something to eat. But it was not of material food he spoke; it was of that spiritual sustenance which comes to those who in service do the will of God. He had been ministering to the woman of Samaria, and had met her spiritual need; this service was to him the meat they knew not of.

And so those who have entered into salvation through Christ, the open door, will find spiritual sustenance (pasture), as they go out through Christ, the open door in service to their fellow men.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS' CONFERENCE AND SUNDAY-SCHOOL INSTITUTE

By Rev. Wm. T. McElroy

Under the auspices of the Presbytery of West Lexington, of the Southern Presbyterian Church, a Sunday-school Institute and Christian Workers' Conference for the Presbyterian Sunday-school workers and mountain mission workers of the State of Kentucky will be held at Jackson, August 21 to 25.

The sessions of the conference will be held in the auditorium of the Lee's Collegiate Institute, and plans are being made for an attendance of more than 300 of the Presbyterian religious workers of the State. At a similar conference held at the same place last year, the enrolled delegates numbered about 260.

Among the speakers who have already been secured for the conference, are the Rev. Dr. Henry H. Sweets, of Louisville, secretary of the General Assembly's Committee on Christian Education and Ministerial Relief; the Rev. Dr. William A. Ganfield, president of Centre College, Danville; the Rev. George A. Joplin, secretary of the Kentucky State Sunday-school Association; the Rev. Dr. Homer McMillan, of Atlanta, Ga., one of the secretaries of the Home Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Dr. J. W. Tyler, superintendent of mountain missions for the Southern Presbyterian Church; the Rev. French W. Thompson, Presbyterian camp pastor at Camp Zachary Taylor; the Rev. William T. McElroy, pastor of the Harvey Browne Memorial Presbyterian Church, Louisville, and others.

Prof. A. W. Roper, the famous pianist, will play at each session of the conference, and the singing will be conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Thos. F. Gordon, of Louisville. Thomas B. Talbot, of Lexington, superintendent of Home Missions for West Lexington Presbytery, who has had long experience in conducting conferences of this kind, will preside.

One day of the conference will be "Mountain Workers' Day," when there will be addresses on our mountain work by those now actively engaged in the work. In addition to the regular program, there will be a round table conference on the subject. Many of the mission workers in our mountain churches, schools and missions will be present, both from our own Church and from the Northern Presbyterian Church. The whole day will be given to these workers to discuss problems and to answer questions about the work they are doing. Another day of the conference will be devoted to Sunday school work, and still another to woman's work and young people's work.

A new feature of the conference this year will be a great patriotic service, which will be attended not only by the delegates, but also by the people of Jackson and the surrounding country. Breathitt County, of which Jackson is the county seat, sent so many men to the service of the nation as volunteers that the county was one of the two or three counties of the entire nation which was exempted from the first draft call. This service will be addressed by officers from Camp Zachary Taylor.

The program will be so arranged that the afternoons will be devoted to recreation. Trips to High Knob, one of the highest points in the country; the famous Pan Handle; Quicksand, where there is a lumber camp of over twelve hundred, having one of the largest planing mills in the South; or Karagon, where there is a wood alcohol plant, will be features that will be greatly enjoyed.

Those who have the time may also plan to see the famous Highland School at Guerrant; Witherspoon College at Buckhorn; Canyon Falls Academy at Canyon Falls; "The Christian Endeavor School," Beechwood Seminary at Heidelberg; or the Stuart Robinson School at Blackey; while the conference will be held in the Lees Collegiate Institute in Jackson.

This is the second year that this conference has been held, and those who have it in charge are hopeful that it may become a permanent feature of Kentucky Presbyterians, becoming to the State what Montreat is to the whole Southern Presbyterian Church.

For further information write to the Rev. Joseph Hopper, Jackson, Ky., or to Mr. Thomas B. Talbot, Box 24, Lexington, Ky.

A MYSTERY TO THE PROFESSOR

"Are you laughing at me?" demanded a professor sternly of his class.

"Oh, no, sir," came the reply in chorus.

"Then," asked the professor even more grimly, "what else is there in the room to laugh at?"

SCHOONER SUNK BY SUBMARINE

Navy Department Has Information of Another Disaster on the Coast.

NINE MEN REACH THE SHORE

Pirate Took Provisions From Ship and Set it on Fire, According to Stories Told by the Survivors.

Washington, Aug. 5.—An unnamed schooner was sunk by a submarine at 11:35 yesterday morning 35 miles southwest of Briar island, near the coast of Nova Scotia, the navy department was informed today. Nine men, who were landed at Cannel Rock light in a dory early this morning, told of the sinking of the vessel.

The first word of the sinking of the schooner reached the department when nine members of the crew landed from a dory at the Cannel Rock light at 6:30 this morning. They reported that the schooner had been held up by the submarine, which appeared to be about 200 feet long and carried two guns. After taking off provisions the boarding crew from the submarine set the schooner on fire and then left.

The navy did not identify the schooner, neither did it make it plain whether the nine men who were landed were all of the crew.

ALIGHTING PLANE KILLS MAN

Machine Crushes Cadet Rodgers at Chanute Field, Ill.

Chanute Filed, Rantoul, Ill., Aug. 5. Cadet N. Willis Rodgers of New York city died from injuries received when he was caught under an alighting airplane. Rodgers was in a motorcycle side car at the time of the accident. The cadet in the airplane was a bunkmate who had come with Rodgers from the Princeton ground school to Chanute field. Rodgers, whose father is A. R. Rodgers, manager of the Grand Central Palace in New York city, is married and his wife is living in Boston.

Cadet Rodgers graduated at the Princeton ground school June 22. His death is the first to occur on the field proper.

HUNS MAKE MANY ARRESTS

Savage Reprisals follow the Assassination of Field Marshal von Eichenhorn at Kiev.

Zurich, Aug. 5.—Five hundred arrests have been made following the assassination of Field Marshal von Eichenhorn at Kiev, and martial law has been proclaimed there, said a dispatch from a German source today. Ten German soldiers were found murdered at Kiev.

The situation throughout the whole of Ukraina is described as being most critical.

Field Marshal von Mackensen, commander of the German forces in Romania, has proclaimed a state of siege throughout that country as a result of the spread of the workmen's and peasants' rebellion.

ALAND ISLE FORTS BLASTED

Hun Control Is Resented by Natives, Say Reports.

Washington, Aug. 5.—Incensed at German control of Finland, the inhabitants of the Aland islands in the Baltic sea have dynamited the fortifications on the island to prevent them becoming a menace to Sweden through German control, according to official advices received here.

The same advices said the Finnish government had ordered the immediate dismantling of all fortifications on the Baltic coast of Finland except those at Viborg and Helsingfors, in accord with the demand made by Germany in its agreement with Finland.

BIG SALE OF THRIFT STAMPS

Receipts for Month of July Amount to \$211,417,942.

Washington, Aug. 5.—The cash receipts by the treasury department for the sale of War Savings and Thrift stamps for the month of July were more than double enough to meet the normal pre-war expenditures of the government. They were \$211,417,942, or at the rate of about \$2 for every man, woman and child in the country.

POWDER BLAST FATAL TO FIVE

Others Injured in Explosion of Steel Tank in Wisconsin.

Superior, Wis., Aug. 5.—Five men were killed, one probably fatally injured and others slightly hurt when a steel tank burst at the powder plant at Barksdale, Bayfield county, Wisconsin. The killed were employees.

Coal Movements Restricted.

Washington, Aug. 5.—A formal order of the United States fuel administration restricting the movement of anthracite coal from any coal docks in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois and the Upper Peninsula of Lake Michigan, was announced.

U. S. PRESSING NEED FOR CAVALRY HORSES

Not Only For Immediate War Requirements, But For the Future.

Washington, D. C., July 8.—The task of horsing Uncle Sam's troopers is one of the problems of the day. It is not alone a matter of supplying a sufficient number of remounts for the cavalry arm of the service for present day needs. The question of a reserve of the proper type for the future bulks large in the foreground. Col. John S. Fair of the Quartermaster Corps has this most important work in hand for the Federal Government. Col. Fair is in intimate touch with horse conditions throughout the United States, and no man speaks with greater knowledge of the country's needs in the matter of riding horse type. He realizes that it is from the quick, active families of which the thoroughbred standard bred and Morgan are representatives, that the remount supply must be drawn. Col. Fair's plea for an accelerated campaign of remount production should carry weight with breeders in every part of the Union and make them eager to assist the Government.

"I think," said he today, "that we were all beguiled into a feeling of security by the census of 1910, which announced that there were 22,000,000 horses in the United States. It was not until we were at war ourselves that the fact struck home that a very large proportion of these were draught breeds and that cavalry remount material was exceedingly scarce. Transport and gun horses we have in abundance, thanks to the importation of Percheron and other draught breeds, but in the matter of the riding horse, aimless and purposeless breeding outside of a few regions has reduced our standard to mediocrity. There has not been that systematic effort in horse production which is a feature of the economic development of most foreign governments, notably that of France which is generally recognized as a model for the world. The only helpful influence I know of that has been constant is that exercised by the breeding bureau of the Jockey Club in New York State and a similar organization on more restricted lines in Kentucky.

"The only light horse families," resumed Col. Fair, "that have been produced systematically in the United States for a specific purpose are the thoroughbred or standard bred trotter, and these have been developed for racing purposes. It is fortunate for this country that this should have been done, as these animals furnish an admirable foundation upon which to build our war horse structure. Both have been brought to their high state of perfection through breeding and racing tests, and in the process of evolution through which they have passed the weak have fallen by the way side. Nature in every breeding venture gives a certain proportion of failures. These trials of speed have developed the heart and lung power of the animals taking part in them. We will therefore not have to breed those qualities into the riding horse of the future if we follow the lines which success has blazed for our guidance. I am therefore greatly in favor of the breeding activities for the production of the thoroughbred, as this is the line upon which we hope to build a type of cavalry horse.

"Of the foreign nations now at war," resumed Col. Fair, "England was the only country that had not a well grounded plan for cavalry remount production. Her troopers were horsed largely from the racecourse and the hunting field, and these furnished the 170,000 head in the emergency following the generosity of Col. Hall Walker who has his own breeding studs under the control of an expert and a British officer told me a few days ago that the work was progressing famously.

The Race Course the Indispensable Test.

The sire which are expected to keep up the high standard of excellence must prove their right to reproduce themselves. They are tested for speed, courage, soundness and bottom. This is the same method which is in vogue in France and other Continental countries.

"There seems to be an idea in some portions of the United States that mares can not be worked prior to motherhood and for some time after the foals have been born. Visitors to France and rural England find colts following their dams about the fields as the mares help to till the soil or garner the harvest. Moderate work is beneficial for mother and offspring.

"Another matter upon which the farmer should be enlightened is that breeding operations may be carried into the autumn, when most of the year's work has been concluded. If mother and foal are well nurtured and warmly housed growth will be rapid, and in some instances as yearlings there will be little difference between late and early foals. When our cavalry regiments return from overseas they will have to be rehoused.

A Patriotic Enterprise.

The breeding of cavalry remounts, therefore, is a matter of patriotic endeavor, and every man who has a mare of the proper type should regard it as a duty to mate her this year. I understand that the New York State Constabulary is doing yeoman service in this respect and that horse breeding in the Empire State has been greatly

stimulated through its co-operation with the farmers.

"Early in the war when Russia made her great offensive and penetrated East Prussia," said Col. Fair in conclusion, "the announcement was made that Germany deplored the loss of 10,000 choice mares from one of its most famous breeding studs more than any other misfortune connected with the campaign. I am ready to subscribe to the sentiment that such a number of the proper type of mare would be invaluable to us today. To Germany whose horse wastage is greater than that of any other country, they would be priceless. The Jockey Club, its chairman, Major August Belmont, F. Ambrose Clark, Henry T. Oxnard and many others have donated or loaned to the Government for a term of years horses of the type to benefit the movement."

Horses of Thoroughbred Type the Best.

Lieut. Col. M. C. Bristol is another member of the Government remount household who is a believer in thoroughbred blood in the trooper's mount. Col. Bristol has had much to do with the selection of the stallions which have been inaugurated at Front Royal, Va., and Forts Reno and Keogh in Oklahoma and Montana, respectively. He and those working under his supervision have been extremely careful in making their selections. No unsound or bad tempered animals have been accepted, and whenever a horse was found with a good racing record he was preferred to another of equal merit in all other respects. New Yorkers had an opportunity during the recent Belmont Park meeting to see some of them when Light Arms, Saratoga Roly, Achievement and other horses donated by the Jockey Club's breeding bureau and individuals were exhibited on the stretch.

Farmers Co-operation Essential.

In discussing the Government's remount plan in general, Col. Bristol said:

"There was a disposition at first on the part of some to think that we were engaging in the breeding business in opposition to the farmer. Nothing could be further from the truth. We have no desire to antagonize the farmer in his breeding ventures. As a matter of fact we are laying the foundation for a plan which will be of untold benefit to the farmers and horse breeders of the Union. It is our idea to breed stallions at our depots which will be distributed to the farmers free of any obligation. There will be no service fee and every aid will be given to stimulate the production of the proper type of remount without any strings to the proposition.

"I hope that there will be an increased interest in the racing, horse show and hunting activities of the country, as all of this makes for the development of the type of horse we want."

WAR PROFITEERS TO BE TAXED HEAVILY

Big Packers and Highly Capitalized Concerns May Be Hit Hard Under New Revenue Plan.

Washington.—A strictly war profits tax, separate from all other taxes, will be pressed with renewed vigor in the House Ways and Means Committee engaged in framing the \$8,000,000 revenue bill. The position of the Democrats and Republicans who have been trying so far in the executive sessions of the committee to win over the opponents of a separate war profits plan has been strengthened by President Wilson's declaration in favor of a heavy tax to reach all war profiteers and by the fact that the excess profits and income tax sections of the bill, so far tentatively accepted, fall short by considerably more than \$1,000,000,000 of the \$6,000,000,000 allotted to the two sections. The committee has been discussing without conclusion two main war profits plans. One is a superimposed war profits tax, with a maximum of 80 per cent on corporations having more than \$200,000 capital, designed to reach huge corporations. Its author is Representative Green, of Iowa.

Dissolve Plants or Be Sold at Auction

Washington.—Under an agreement between the Government and the International Harvester Company, Federal Court decrees declaring the so called Harvester trust to be an unlawful combination and ordering its dissolution, are to be carried into effect at once. The company's appeal, pending in the Supreme Court since 1915, is to be dismissed and an order issued providing for the sale of certain machinery lines controlled by the company, together with its plants in Springfield, Ohio, and Auburn, N. Y. The terms of the agreement were made public by the Department of Justice.

Armor to Clothe American Soldiers.

Washington, D. C.—Official announcement was made by the War Department that armor for use by American soldiers in France was being molded by experts in the armorers' workshop of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. The armor being molded there includes helmets, shields and breastplates. The work is being done for the Ordnance Department, which has been seeking to give the American soldier the best armored protection in the world.

British and American Aviators to Fly.

Washington.—All the cities to be visited by the American and British aviators, for which an aviator tour is now being arranged by the Speaking Division, Committee on Public Information, have been selected and approximate dates determined upon which they will be visited.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

Tyner
Tyner, Aug. 4.—Farmers are now threshing wheat in this vicinity, and report an average crop.—The Rev. James Anderson, of Conkling, filled his regular appointment at Flat Lick, Saturday and Sunday.—Dunigan Bros. entertained quite a crowd at our school house last Saturday night, with their new picture machine.—Mr. and Mrs. Elias Simpson, of East Bernstadt, were visiting in this vicinity last week.—There will be a memorial meeting at Tyner burying ground the third, Sunday in August, conducted by the Rev. W. M. Anderson and others.—Our school is progressing nicely with Miss Osa Gentry as teacher.—Matt and Dale Moore have gone to Louisville where they expect to secure employment.—Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Hamilton have gone to Quicksand to visit Mrs. Hamilton's sister, Mrs. S. P. Palmer.—Ed Vaughn has purchased a hay baler and will begin baling hay and straw this week.—W. R. Reynolds has sold and shipped to eastern counties eighty red pigs, for which he has received fancy prices; this shows what can be accomplished by handling thoro-bred stock.

McKee
McKee, Aug. 5.—Mr. Watt, from Cincinnati, is in town, appointing committees for special Red Cross work.—James Collier, from Winchester, is visiting his brother, D. G. Collier, of this place.—Mr. and Mrs. Levi Powell, who have been visiting relatives in Lexington, have returned home.—Chas. Haulenbeck, from New York, who has been engaged in church and Sunday-school work in McKee, was called home by the sickness of his wife.—Mrs. Fannie Collier and son, Harry, who have been visiting Mrs. Collier's son, who is in the Officers' Training School at Camp Sherman, Ohio, came home Tuesday.—Wm. Farmer from Berea, is visiting his brother, John Farmer, of this place.—Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Hornsby attended the funeral of Herbert Tussey at Middle Fork.—Misses Nettie Depagter, Retta Pas, and Miss Van Dyke, will begin school at McKee Academy, the 14th of this month.—Miss Cleo Baker visited friends in Bond several days last week.—Messrs. Lloyd Lawson and Jasper Redden, from Berea, are visiting friends in McKee.—Miss Addie Shelton and Fred Sparks, who have had the mumps, are almost well again.—Mr. and Mrs. I. R. Hayes and Mr. and Mrs. Tyra Laintart, of this place, received word that their sons have landed safely in France.—Misses Katherine Kastien and Marguerite Park, who have been connected with school work in this county for several years, left for their home, Saturday.—Two transfers of real estate were made here last week. County jailer, Sam Boggs, and James Hamilton exchanged residences, and will move to their new homes soon.

Hugh
Hugh, Aug. 5.—A revival meeting is going on here now, conducted by the Revs. Lambert and Van Winkle, with a large attendance.—Joseph Alexander and daughter, Katie, are visiting their relatives in Iowa.—Mrs. Golda Kates received a visit from her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Agis, this past week.—The friends and relatives here were shocked to learn of the death of John S. Bicknell and son, and Roy Burnell, at Garden Grove, Iowa. They were in an automobile, when a train struck it, killing John and his son, and John's nephew, Roy Burnell, and injuring Roy's father seriously.—Willie Burnell will be remembered as a former resident of Madison County.—John Bicknell was a former resident of Jackson County.—Anderson Crowley's family, of Blue Lick, were visiting his mother here, Saturday and Sunday.—M. G. Abrams is in Hamilton, Ohio, working in the steel plant.—Mack and May Lane, of Kingston, made a business trip here, Saturday.

Save Wheat for Our Soldiers

Good Light Bread and Biscuit
can be made from

POTTS' RYE FLOUR

Order a sack from your Grocer and be Convinced

Herd

Herd, Aug. 3.—Several of the boys left last week for Hamilton, O., where they expect to seek employment.—John Amyx, who has been at Hamilton for a few weeks returned home Thursday.—Mrs. Cora Estridge returned to her home in Cincinnati last week after a few days' visit with relatives at this place.—Miss Minnie Burch, who has suffered so long with heart dropsy, died yesterday. Her remains will be laid to rest in the Davis cemetery. She leaves a father, mother, one son, and a host of friends to mourn her loss.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Farmer, a fine girl, named Audie Askrel.—Singing at Mt. Gilead will be out August 11. Everybody come.

Green Hall

Green Hall, Aug. 5.—The weather continues hot. Farmers are still cutting grass. Recent rains prevented them from caring for the hay crop when it should have been.—The infant son of Walker Flannery, aged eight months, died last Thursday evening. It was only sick a short time and the cause of its death was unknown as they could not get the aid of a physician. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of the entire community.—W. D. McCollum returned from Berea, Friday. He has been attending summer school. Wendell will go to State University at Lexington in September.—Finley Wilson and Arch Chestnut left here this morning to secure employment away, for awhile.—Miss Mary Jane Venable, daughter of Sarah Venable, returned from Bell County, where she has been staying with her uncle for nearly a year.—F. F. McCollum purchased two nice sheep from Delaney Gibson last week, for the sum of \$20.—F. F. McCollum and wife spent the day at Dr. Mahaffey's, Sunday.—M. H. Hornsby made a business trip to Richmond, Saturday.—Ollie Venable, of Muncy, is staying with E. E. McCollum.—The new canning factory, belonging to Hughes and Pierson Bros. will soon be in operation.

Middle Fork

Middle Fork, Aug. 5.—The Rev. Thomas Forbush has been conducting some revival meetings in the Big Hill school house, near Settle's store, and reports good interest and attendance.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Island City

Island City, Aug. 5.—The war seems to be bearing heavily on the minds of our citizens, fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters, are thinking, and thinking seriously over the results of this war, but our convictions are that we are on the side of right and that God will give the victory to that side.—The oil men are operating their drill again about 450 yards up the creek, south west from the present well on the farm of H. D. Peters.—James Flannery, of Sturgeon, who has charge of the stove mill on the farm of R. Morris, went to Richmond one day last week on business and has returned giving the boys 25¢ more on the hundred for hauling, which brought several more teams on the road.—George Fox was taking pleasure looking over his farm, Saturday, he bought from Dr. J. H. Mahaffey and James Flannery.—Henry McGeorge rented the store house vacated by E. H. Nantz recently to a Mr. Puckett, of Booneville, for five years at \$8 1/2 per month.—D. B. Peters, at the head of Island Creek, is operating a stove mill and will soon be able to give employment to the boys hauling.—Floyd Gentry and Jethro Bicknell went to Lexington, a few days ago, seeking employment.—Bass Huff, Tom Burch, Barney McQueen, and Monroe King, will leave Thursday for Camp Zachary Taylor, obeying Uncle Sam's call.—Mrs. Della Norris, of Lockland, O., says her paper, The Citizen, comes regularly and she enjoys reading it just fine. It

gives the home news in the most interesting paper printed; its news columns are always welcomed in her home.—Corn crops are very good in this part; the gentle rains are doing a great good, aiding the development of all vegetation. The wind blew down some corn but I am under the impression it will all recover if not broken off.

Conkling

Conkling, Aug. 3.—Mrs. Bell Moore returned from Louisville, Friday, where she went for an operation.—Mrs. Martha was taken to Louisville, Monday, for an operation for appendicitis.—John Day and wife, of Menifee County, arrived, Saturday, for a visit with relatives here.—Mrs. Ida Eversole and children are spending a week with her mother and other relatives here.—Mrs. Donia Mainous left Tuesday, for Colorado with her daughter, Nettie, who is suffering from lung trouble.—Henry Bowles returned from Ohio, Thursday.—Misses Kathleen McCollum and Rose Anderson attended the picnic at Walnut Grove, Saturday.

Sturgeon

Sturgeon, Aug. 5.—Our pastor, the Rev. R. C. Roberts, was re-elected, Saturday, for the next year.—The inspiring sermon which Mr. Roberts preached at Royal Oak, Sunday, was received by a large and appreciative audience, among which were Miss Martha Chadwell and Mrs. Burgoyne Botner, of Vincent.—The Rev. Samuel C. Rice preached to a large and receptive audience at Cooks Grove, Sunday afternoon.—J. Arch Chestnut, of Chestnutburg, Clay County, on his return to Youngstown, Ohio, where he stands guard for Uncle Sam, stopped for services at Cook's Grove, Sunday.—Friends and relatives of M. C. Strong, railway mail clerk, of Lexington, have rejoiced to have him here with us this week.—Miss Nannie Lane, of Island City, has been a welcome visitor at the home of her Sturgeon relatives and friends this week.—John Williams, an old student of Berea College and E.K.S.N., now a farmer of Algier, Clay County, addressed the Bethlehem school, Wednesday.—L. M. Cook, who has been ill, is slowly improving.—Among the host who flocked to that grand Sunday-school convention, held at Walnut Grove, Saturday, were Messrs. Lucian Brewer, Norman Brewer, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Rice, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cook, of Sturgeon.

Sturgeon

Sturgeon, July 29.—The Bethlehem school, which began Monday, has a 99% attendance. We trust all children may this year seek diligently after knowledge. We believe Owsley County's schools, under the able leadership of Supt. A. J. Creech, will be able, this year, to discover and develop in every district, a great host of loving, democratic boys and girls with spotless characters.—The Rev. Samuel Rice has gone to Buncomb to meet his brother, Garret Rice.—The many relatives and friends of L. B. Brewer very pleasantly surprised him on his thirty-second birthday with a gastronomic dinner.—Miss Sarah E. Cook was entertained Sunday, at the home of Miss Dahlia Hughes.—Blaine Wilson, manager of our community canning factory, has brought five wagon loads of cans from the station.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cook enjoyed Sunday at the home of Mrs. Mary Wilson.—Misses Callie Mae and Nannie Pearl Wilson were welcome visitors, Saturday and Sunday, at the home of D. T. Strong.—Misses Audrie and Winnie Strong visited the Bethlehem Sunday-school yesterday.—This community was indeed glad to welcome home again its favorite son, William Clark Wilson, who is now County Agent of Boyd County, and may be addressed at 809 19th and Lexington Ave., Ashland, Ky.

CLAY COUNTY

Vine

Vine, August 2.—The good rains are a great help to the crops.—Mrs. Jammie Morgan and her sister, Bobbie Grimes, of Burning Springs, spent the latter part of this week with relatives at this place.—Edna, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Willie Howard, died of diphtheria, July 31. The remains were taken to the cemetery near the home for burial.—Mr. and Mrs. Larkin Pennington, of Livingston, spent last week with relatives at this place.—Riley Owens sold his farm to Mrs. Mary Clay for \$2,000.

MADISON COUNTY

Kingston

Kingston, July 28.—Mrs. S. E. Adams and Miss Leona Webb have returned home after an extended visit in Whitesburg.—The revival at Mt. Zion, conducted by Rev. Winkler and the pastor, Rev. Mathew, closed Sunday night with great success.—Mr. and Mrs. Pettiejohn, (formerly Miss Margaret Yates), of

Florida, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jake Yates.—Mrs. M. E. Brown and son, Walter, of Middleboro, have been visiting in the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Flannery for two weeks. Mr. Brown motored thru Friday and joined them. They left, Saturday, for Cincinnati and other points in the North.—John Edd Todd is confined to his room with measles.—Mr. and Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Yates, of Paris, are visiting at the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jake Yates.—Mrs. G. T. Tinsley and little daughter, Mildred Susan, of Four Mile, and Mrs. F. H. Kelly, of Harlan, are visiting with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Flannery.—Dwight Moody is visiting with relatives at Paint Lick.—A two weeks' revival will begin at Bethel Monday night, July 29.

Silver Creek

Silver Creek, Aug. 5.—There will be an ice cream supper at Silver Creek school house, Saturday night, August 17.—Caleb Johnson and son, Walter, of Indianapolis, Ind., are visiting relatives and friends.—J. Y. Lewis and family and Mr. and Mrs. Roland Lewis spent Sunday with John Robinson.—Marshall Johnson has returned to Harlan, after spending a few days with home folks.—The Rev. Taylor, of Estill, preached at this place Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Maude Bowman has returned home after a week's visit with friends in Tennessee.—John Harrison and daughter, Mae, spent Sunday with J. Y. Johnson.—Mrs. Chas. Click is on the sick list.—Mr. and Mrs. Bob Viras spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Gabbard.—Chas. Baker has returned from Ohio.

Dreyfus

Dreyfus, Aug. 5.—The revival meeting which has been going on for the past week, at the Christian Church, conducted by the Rev. Martin, of Clay City, closed Sunday night with twenty-five additions and a large attendance.—Mr. and Mrs. Erve Jones, of Parksville, visited at F. M. Jones' Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Rector Davis, of Texas, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Davis, last week.—Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Hurley, of Hamilton, O., are visiting her father, Ed Baker.—Glabe Adams, of Oklahoma, attended church on Sunday. We were certainly glad to have Mr. Adams to help in the singing again.—There were about 700 people in attendance at the baptizing, Sunday afternoon.



ROBINSON HOSPITAL (Inc.)

AND
Training School for Nurses
BEREA, KY.

Up to date Laboratory and X Ray Equipment

SPECIALTIES

Surgery Obstetrics and Gynecology Bacteriologist
DR. B. F. ROBINSON DR. M. M. ROBINSON DR. ALSON BAKER

Visiting hours 1:30 to 4:30 and 7:00 to 8:00 p. m., daily

at Speed McKeenham's pond.—Jace Riddell and daughter, of White Hall, spent Sunday with his mother, who has been sick for some time.—Harry Robinson and Rollie Ruble left Saturday night for Franklin, Ohio, for a few days stay with relatives.

Blue Lick

Blue Lick, Aug. 6.—W. S. Ray, of Lancaster, is holding a series of meetings at Blue Lick Church this week.—Mr. Rix, of Berea College, brought to a favored audience, last Sunday, a most helpful and forceful message; not one but went away with a new determination to combat evil and be a power for good in their sphere.—Quite a number of young people attended an ice cream supper at Glades Church, Saturday night, August 3.—A revival service, conducted by the Rev. Greenville, of Lexington, begins at Glades Church, August 10; also one at Pilot Knob on the same date.—T. J. Flannery is visiting relatives in Owsley County this week.—Wm. Hamilton, of Owsley County, visited relatives in this section, Sunday last.—John Cecil and Tom Pendergrass, from the same locality brought a

drove of hogs to market and stopped over Sunday with T. J. Flannery.—Hot, dry weather prevails; there is no sickness; the public school is well attended and prosperous under the control of Miss Lou Hayes.—It will be interesting to the friends of Elmo Flannery, with the 16th Aero Squadron, in Tours, France, to learn that he has received his second promotion since his enlistment, from private, first class, to Corporal, which is due to efficiency and ability and entitles him to an increase of wages. He gets a vacation of seven days to tour over country, and enjoy a rest with all the privileges of a citizen in France.—Egbert Lewis, who died in the asylum at Lexington, recently, was brought home for burial. He was interred in the Moody grave yard. His wife and children returned to Ohio with her eldest son, Claude, who lives there, but came home for the funeral.

Harts

Harts, Aug. 5.—All enjoyed the Rev. Noble's sermon, Sunday evening.—Miss Maggie Barrett is planning to leave for Cincinnati, the

(Continued on Page Three)

Land, Stock, Crop AND FARM IMPLEMENTS

OF
HAGARD KING
AT

PUBLIC AUCTION

Thursday, Aug. 15, 1918

AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M.

IN GARRARD COUNTY, FOUR MILES FROM LANCASTER, FALL LICK PIKE

DESCRIPTION:—136 acres, level, fertile, high state of cultivation, no waste lands well and conveniently fenced, everlasting water. Eight room brick house, two halls, three porches, beautiful lawn, large shade trees, fine orchard. An ideal home.

To See This Farm is to Want to Own It

Large stock barns, tobacco barn, cribs, sheds, poultry houses and yards, and all necessary outbuildings. 40 acres in corn, 11 acres in tobacco, balance in grass.

A TRACTOR FARM

Will be sold in different tracts, or as a whole, and with or without the crops and possession at once, or Jan. 1, 1919, just to suit the prospective purchaser. Will be sold on easy terms.

STOCK: 1 pair of 8 year old mare mules, 1 eight year old horse, 1 four year old driving mare, 3 Jersey cows and calves, 2 red cows and calves, 1 Herford cow and calf, 1 Poll Angus bull.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS: 1 Avery tractor, with gang plows, 2 two-horse wagons, 2 riding cultivators, disc-harrow, section harrow, mower and rake, culti-packer, wheat drill, check row planter, 2 buggies and harness, 3 one-horse cultivators, 2 40-Oliver plows, one manure spreaders, a lot of chickens, wagon harness, plow gear, and everything used on a good farm. A lot of timothy hay, clover hay, and baled straw.

DINNER SERVED. PRESENTS AND MONEY GIVEN AWAY.

This land will certainly sell to the high dollar. A fair, square deal and no buy bidders. When I offer land, the purchaser fixes the price and I always sell, so come and get a bargain. Land values are still on the increase.

For further particulars inquire of

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